# The Sydney Morning Herald.

Nº 5971.—VOL. XXXVIII.] MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE


### BIRTH.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Appin, Mrs. Alexander Elliott, of twin daughters.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd July, by the Rev. F. Wilkinson, at St. John's Church, Ashfield, Mr. Richard Wynne, of Concord, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Emanuel Nelch, Burwood.

### DEATHS.

On the 16th of May last, drowned at sea off Howe's Island, Matthew William, aged 22 years, youngest son of Stephen Moore Burrowes, Esq., of this city.

On the 16th July, at Mudgee, Mr. William Arundel, aged 28, native of the city of Cork, Ireland, and late of Boston, United States, leaving an afflicted widow to deplore her loss.—Boston papers will please copy.

On the 23rd July, at the residence of A. G. De Lauret, Esq., Kenmore, near Goulburn, Louis Jules Sentis, Esq., aged 22 years, the eldest son of the French Consul in this city.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, Windmill-street, Mr. Andrew Summerbell, ship builder, aged 62 years.

On Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at the residence of Mr. Francis M'Mahon, 400, Brickfield-hill, Mr. Edward Conyngham, aged 18 years.

On the 26th instant, at his residence, Cook's River, after a short illness, Mr. Peter Dillon, aged 42 years.


### SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIC-NICS, Moving Furniture, Landing Emigrants and Lagerage. Steamers always ready for Hire. Balmain Steam Ferry, Gas Company's Wharf.

STEAM to BALMAIN from Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes. Fares, 3d.

STEAM to Balmain and Pyrmont, from the foot of Erskine-st. Fares, 3d.; after 7 p.m., 6d. S. CROOK.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, from the Phœnix Wharf every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., returning at noon and 4:30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—During the winter months these swift and commodious boats ply as follows, viz.:—
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m.
Calling at the intervening piers.
An extra boat leaves Ryde for Sydney at 7.45 a.m., and Sydney for Ryde at 6 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 1st May.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.
To WOLLONGONG, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.
To KIAMA every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY, at 9 a.m.
To SHOALHAVEN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. The PATERSON, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H.S.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. July 27.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY), at 11.
CITY of SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 8.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th August, at 8 p.m.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The LIVERPOOL AND AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamer ROYAL CHARTER, 3500 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, will be despatched from Hobson's Bay at daylight on THURSDAY, the 13th of August.
Policies of Insurance on Gold by this vessel can be effected in London at 25s. per cent.
For particulars of rates of passage money and freight, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Sydney.

WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN will leave for this port THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m. J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER. — The KEMPSEY PACKET, schooner, to sail on TUESDAY next, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct; going on to the Fitzroy, if sufficient inducement offers. The COQUETTE, PARKINS, master, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY next. MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, 50 tons, M. SUGDEN, master, will sail as above, on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER. — The schooner WOODPECKER will sail as above on TUESDAY, 28th instant.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE CARTER Victoria Wharf. Freight to be paid in Sydney.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—To sail three days after arrival. The first-class clipper barque MONARCH, G. Kelly, commander, having nearly a full cargo ready, will be despatched as above.
The passenger accommodation is very superior—
Cabin passage ..... £5 5 0
Steerage ditto ..... 2 10 0
For freight or passage, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—The VANQUISH, SCOTT master, has still room for a few tons light freight. Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading by noon, THIS DAY.
MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL now LOADING for LAUNCESTON. —The fine clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master.—This remarkably fast vessel is receiving cargo at Circular Wharf, and will sail about 25th instant.
For freight or passage, having excellent cabin accommodations, apply to W. H. ELDRED; or MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch.—The smart clipper brig SARAH, Captain FIRTH, will commence loading immediately after her discharge inwards at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail within a few days.
☞ For comfort and convenience this vessel's cabin accommodations are unrivalled in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—Loading at Circular Quay, Pitt-street North.—The fine first-class brig MOA, 237 tons, Captain KEAN, will clear at Customs TO-MORROW. It is requested that all goods be sent on board, and entries passed without delay. Two cabin berths are disengaged, and being the only vessel in the trade with superior cabin and steerage accommodation, early application is necessary.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

GERTRUDE, Captain GRANGE, for AUCKLAND, is now filling up at the Circular Quay.—Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements, pass Customs' entries, and send in bills of lading for signature by TO-MORROW EVENING, as the vessel will positively sail to her appointed time.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The fine first-class schooner JAMES GIBSON will commence loading for the above ports on MONDAY, 27th instant, and having a considerable portion of her cargo already engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

POLLY, Captain HOLFORD, for WELLINGTON direct and NEW PLYMOUTH, now loading at the Grafton Wharf. All shipments must be completed, bills of lading sent in for signature, entries passed, and passages engaged THIS DAY, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, having a large portion of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. Has superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to LUYERS and LEARMONTH, 2 Charlotte-place.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—Will sail punctually on WEDNESDAY, 5th August, the clipper ship GLEN ISLA, 1100 tons register, J. B. LISTER, commander.
This vessel is chartered by Mr. W. Burt, for conveyance of a limited number of horses; has 10 stalls disengaged, is thoroughly ventilated, and offers every advantage for safe conveyance of horses.
The cabins are lofty and spacious.
Immediate application for passage or freight is requested to Captain LISTER, on board, at Circular Quay, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Betts' Wharf.

### SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine American ship TELASSAR, A1, 475 tons register, E. H. LOVELL, commander, will sail for Calcutta on the 28th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LOVELL, on board; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 39, Hunter-street.

HORSES for INDIA.—Notice to Proprietors of Horse Stock.—The well-known horse transport ship ROYAL SAXON, WHITE, commander, is expected from Calcutta in July, and will sail again for that port, via Torres Straits, on or before 15th August, and offers a good opportunity for parties desirous of sending horses to that market.
Australian horses have been much enquired for lately in Calcutta, and the present hostilities in the Persian Gulf will probably, to some extent, interfere with the usual supply of Arabs.
For terms and particulars apply to R. TOWNS and CO. Town's Wharf, 22nd June.

FOR CALLAO direct.—The new A1 coppered clipper ship DISRAELI, 779 tons register, ANDREW BLACK, commander, will sail on or about the 1st of August.
For passage apply to Captain Black, on board; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

FOR CALLAO.—The very superior A1 ship MATHILDE, 700 tons register, A. BALLASAYER, Commander, will be despatched in a few days, and offers a very desirable opportunity for passengers to California.
Apply to Captain BALLASAYER, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS. — For LONDON. — To sail 4th August, from Hobson's Bay. The A1 clipper ship AVON, Captain A. MACKWOOD, will sail as above. Has very superior accommodation for a few cabin and intermediate passengers.
For passage only, apply to Messrs. W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE, to follow the Omar Pasha.—For Wool, Gold, and Passengers.—For LONDON, the splendid first-class ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay (opposite the steam wool press), and having a considerable portion engaged, will sail on or about the 1st September.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—With quick despatch. The A1 fast sailing Aberdeen clipper ship, MAID OF JUDAH, 750 tons, ISAAC MERCHANT, master. This superior and favourite vessel will sail at an early date, and affords one of the most desirable conveyances for passengers. She is noted for the quick regularity of her passages, carries an experienced surgeon, and her accommodations are well known and prized for their comfort.
Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

TELASSAR, from NEW YORK. — All accounts against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.
39, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a 15-ton Punt, coppered. Apply J. HARRAP, Croft's Wharf, King-street.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, SAILMAKERS, &c. — TENDERS will be received, in duplicate, until noon, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at the office of the undersigned, for the following repairs to the barque Maori, now lying near the Gas Company's Wharf:
Bottom to be sighted, nine and wood sheathing to be stripped off, fastenings under to be examined, thoroughly horsed and caulked, and re-sheathed with 1-inch kauri over chunam, and sheathed over with nine.
To caulk wales, topsides, stanchions, waterways, and the bottom from stem to stern throughout.
PORT SIDE.
Renew 10 stanchions
Covering board, 38 feet 10 inches by 4½ inches
Main bulwark, 26 feet by 2 feet 6 inches by 1½ inch.
Main channel guard-board to be repaired.
STARBOARD SIDE.
Renew bulwark, 32 feet by 1 foot 2 inches by 1½ inch
Maintopsail brace chock
Mizen trussel trees.
Repair waterway seams, covering board, quick-work, &c., where strained and opened
Bowsprit and ironwork
Mainsail
Maintopsail
Foretopsail
Jib
Main trysail.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers, 213, George-street.
P.S.—Tenders to state whether for heaving down, hauling on to the Patent Slip, or docking.


NOTICE to MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS—The Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, now take vessels on their slip at one-half of their former rates. Work done with despatch. Copper, metal, felt, and all kinds of materials for ship-building, always on hand.

IMMIGRANTS per ALFRED.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages were provided to this colony, in pursuance of deposits made in the Treasury here, under the Remittance Regulations, have arrived in the ship Alfred, and that they will be prepared to join their friends—the single females from the institution, Hyde Park Barracks, on and after their arrival there, and the married families and single men from the ship, at noon, on MONDAY, the 27th instant.

| Name of Immigrant. | Name of Depositor. |
|---|---|
| Bowen, Michael | Mary Bowen |
| Bowen, Cornelius | John Bowen |
| Craggy, John | Bridget Post |
| Helen | Ditto |
| Hunter, Jane | John Shadder |
| Margaret | Ditto |
| William | Ditto |
| Sarah | Ditto |
| Sarah | Ditto |
| Jones, Edmund | Daniel Jones |
| Mary A. | Ditto |
| Mary A. | Ditto |
| Edmund | Ditto |
| John | Ditto |
| William | Ditto |
| Lynch, James | Edward Spark, jun |
| M'Namara, Michael | Thomas Clure |
| Madigan, Michael | Margaret Madigan |
| Mooney, John | Jeremiah Moore |
| Mary | Ditto |
| Mary | Ditto |
| O'Kelly, John | Patrick Burke |
| White, Bridget | Michael White. |

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, July 25th.

IMMIGRANTS PER ALFRED.—The Married and Single Male Immigrants for engagement by the above vessel can be hired on board THIS DAY, Monday, the 27th instant, between the hours of one and four p.m., and on the following days between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m.
Their trades and callings, and the number of such callings, are as follows, viz.:—

| | Married. | Unmarried. |
|---|---|---|
| Schoolmaster ... ... ... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| Bookbinder ... ... ... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| Plumber and painter ... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| Gardeners ... ... ... | 1 ..... | 3 |
| Wheelwrights ... ... ... | 2 ..... | 0 |
| Blacksmiths ... ... ... | 3 ..... | 0 |
| Stonemason ... ... ... | 0 ..... | 1 |
| Carpenters ... ... ... | 2 ..... | 3 |
| Bricklayer ... ... ... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| Sawyers ... ... ... | 2 ..... | 0 |
| Quarryman ... ... ... | 1 ..... | 0 |
| Grooms ... ... ... | 3 ..... | 1 |
| Miner ... ... ... | 0 ..... | 1 |
| Agricultural labourers ... | 58 ..... | 83 |

The ship will be anchored at the usual anchorage off Dawes' Point.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Immigration Office, Sydney, 27th July, 1857.
N.B.—Labour agents entering into any arrangements with these immigrants on account of their constituents, will be required in every case to lodge in the hands of the officer from this department on board, written authorities from such constituents, empowering them to sign agreements on their behalf.

SERVANTS FOR UP THE COUNTRY.—There are in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, several young Women, for whom, in consequence of their having children, it is difficult to provide situations in Sydney. As it is presumed the children would not be so great an objection to families in the interior, their attention is called to the subject.
All particulars may be ascertained upon application at the Asylum, Sydney; or by letter, addressed to the Assistant Secretary, at his office there.
N.B.—Most of the women referred to have been in places as domestic servants.
Sydney, 25th July, 1857.

FREEMASONRY.—Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266.—Emergency MEETING of members THIS EVENING, at the Hall, York-street, at 7 p.m. punctually. By order of the W. M., J. FALK, secretary.

### PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

H. H. NEWMAN, please call at the Sydney Foundry, 12 a.m.

JOHN WRIGHT, of BARTON-COURT.—Should this meet the eye of JOHN WRIGHT, he will hear from his FATHER, by calling on Captain LORING, R.N., H.M.S. Iris; or ARTHUR HODGSON, 152, George-street, Sydney.

LEADOCIA CAMPBELL, who left England, about 1834, for Sydney.—Her Brother, RICHARD GARDNER, is now at the Australian Hotel, George-street, and would be glad to hear from her.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. — Sole lessee and manager, Mr. James Simmonds.—By command and under the immediate patronage and presence of his Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B., &c., and Lady DENISON. Last Night but seven of the Opera Season, and of the Farewell Engagement of Madame ANNA BISHOP, previous to her departure for South America.
THIS EVENING, July 27th, the performances will commence with Bellini's favourite opera of LA SONNAMBULA. Count Rodolpho, Mr. Farquharson; Elvino, Mons. Laglaise; Alessio, Mr. R. Stewart; Notary, Mr. Fisher; Amina, Madame Anna Bishop; Lisa, Madame Sara Flower; Therese, mother to Amina, Mrs. Guerin. Conductor, Mr. George Loder. After the Opera, the Orchestra will perform a Grand Valse entitled, THE BIRD OF PARADISE, with Solo on the Flageolet, by Mr. KOHLER. The dramatic performances, with a first-class company, will be resumed at the close of the Opera Season. Opera Nights—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Prices of Admission—boxes to hold eight persons, £2 10s.; single tickets, 6s.; stalls, 5s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past seven, commence at eight.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. — W. H. STEPHENS' FAREWELL BENEFIT, and positively LAST APPEARANCE in Sydney, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, July 29th.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS (late Lyceum Theatre) — Lessee, Mr. James Simmonds. — TO-NIGHT (Monday). First GRAND BAL MASQUE.—Opening of the Rooms.

PROGRAMME OF DANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Quadrille | 11. Quadrille |
| 2. Polka | 12. Polka |
| 3. Schottische | 13. Schottische |
| 4. Quadrille | 14. Quadrille |
| 5. Deux temps | 15. Deux temps |
| 6. Polka | 16. Polka |
| 7. Lancers | 17. Waltz |
| 8. Quadrille | 18. Quadrille |
| 9. Polka | 19. Polka |
| 10. Galop | 20. Sir Roger de Coverly. |

Director, Mr. George Beaver.
Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Inderwick.
Doors open at 9, dancing to commence at 10.—Vivat Regina.
Box office open to-day from 11 till 5, and at J. Fryer's, printer, George-street.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS (late Lyceum Theatre). — Will open for the season, with a GRAND BAL MASQUE, THIS EVENING. Gentlemen's tickets, 5s. Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP begs most respectfully to announce to her friends and the public of Sydney that her FAREWELL BENEFIT will take place at the Victoria Theatre, on THURSDAY Evening, July 30th.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The last week of Mons. Klaer, and the French Troupe of Monkey Artistes and their Canine Stads. First appearance of Mons. Klaer as the Bottle Imp, or the Glittering King of the Crystal Pyramids, without doubt the most wonderful performance in equilibrism ever witnessed. The well-trained horses, the beautiful scenes and acts nightly introduced by the equestrians, are hailed with delight by crowded and admiring audiences.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Institution, will be held, in their Hall, THIS EVENING, the 27th instant, to confirm the resolutions passed at the Special Meeting, held on Monday Evening, July 13, and "to give power to the General Committee, in terms of 5th law section 7, to alienate such land, premises, and other property now owned by the Institution, as the Committee may deem necessary."
The Meeting will commence at half-phst 7 o'clock.
By order of the Committee. JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' LECTURES.—On TUESDAY EVENING next, July 28th, a Lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. SMITH in the Hall of the Institution, on "The Distinguishing Characteristics of the Present Age." Members will be admitted on the production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely.

WINDSOR DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Rev. T. C. EWING, of Pitt Town, will deliver a lecture, at the Society's room, Barracks, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 29th instant, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject; "Mental Culture." Tickets to be had through members. JOHN A. WALKER, hon. sec.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid up capital of this Company, for the half year ended 30th June, will be payable to the Proprietors on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd July.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary. Sydney, 22nd July, 1857.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY. (Incorporated by Act of Council.)—Notice is hereby given that a Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.
Pyrmont Bridge Company's Office, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, 15th July, 1857.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Office, Exchange-corner, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ended 30th June, 1857; to elect a Director in the room of William Fanning, Esq., who retires by rotation, and two auditors in the room of Henry Ferris, and Samuel Hodgson Smyth, Esqrs., all of whom are eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the Board of Directors, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PHILIP PERRY, Secretary.
N. C. and C. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 7th July.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for Election as a Director of this Company, at the Half-Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary. Sydney, 9th July, 1857.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Offices, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at three o'clock p.m. By order of the Board. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A.S.N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 25th July.

NOTICE to the OPERATIVE SLATERS of Sydney and Suburbs.—A Meeting will be held at Mr. W. King's, Spread Eagle, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance.

SYDNEY LAND AND BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the Society's Office, 231, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 27th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors, J. E. TREEVE, secretary.—July 27th.

TO the ADMIRERS of pure bred CATTLE.—To be seen TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at the slaughter yards of SULLIVAN and CO., twenty pure bred fat Heifers, from the herd of JOHN LEE, Esq., Bathurst.

OSMOND'S HOTEL.—The friends and patrons of F. H. OSMOND are invited to a Subscription DINNER, for the re-opening of the Hotel, on WEDNESDAY next, 29th instant, at half-past six o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Hotel. Vivat Regina!

BALL and SUPPER.—Mr. ISAAC CHAPPLE, of the Farrier's Arms, Newtown, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he intends giving a BALL and SUPPER on MONDAY EVENING, 27th instant. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock, supper at 12. Double tickets, 4s.; single ditto, 2s. 6d.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Weekly Assembly THIS EVENING, Monday, at the New Hall, Elizabeth-street North. A full quadrille band will be in attendance. Dancing will commence at half-past 8 o'clock, and close at half-past 11 p.m.

RUBBISH REMOVED. Apply 17, York-street, next to Parker's Family Hotel.


THIS EVENING (Monday), July 27th, a PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held. Tea on the table at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each. After which, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock, when several ministers and gentlemen will address the meeting, and interesting accounts of the Mission will be given.

TO THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—Fellow Christians,—A few years back, a society was formed in Sydney, Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, with the view of extending the work begun in earlier years by native teachers, in Western Polynesia. The Revs. Messrs. Creagg and Jones were accordingly settled at Mare, one of the Loyalty group of Islands, some two years since. They have been favoured with great success,—have built several chapels, some capable of holding 700 or 800 persons—and have established large day and Sunday schools. A great number of the people have renounced their heathenism, and put themselves under the instructions of these missionaries. Reports have just been received, which speak most cheeringly of every branch of the mission work.
Their greatest difficulties and discouragements arise from the want of various tools and implements which are required to further the progress of the natives in civilised industry—and which are not generally included in missionary supplies. Besides, the house occupied by Mr. Creagh has been burned down, whilst he was on a visit to the more distant tribes of the island. His books, furniture, papers, stock of medicines, and other stores were destroyed by the fire, the origin of which is unknown.
Within the last three weeks meetings have been held and collections made in Sydney, chiefly among the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. The proceeds of such collections will, however, be needed to meet the current expenses of the mission, leaving the above-mentioned special wants unprovided for. As the parent Society numbers amongst its friends adherents of most of the Protestant denominations of England; and as there seems to be a growing impression that the islands of the South Seas have peculiar claims upon the churches of this and neighbouring colonies, a special appeal is made to the Christian Public, for the supply of these unforeseen, and therefore unsupplied wants.
There will probably be an opportunity of sending to the islands in the course of a few weeks, and therefore a prompt reply to this appeal is earnestly solicited, either in money or goods.
The articles more particularly needed include,—tools fit for rough carpenters' work, such as pit, cross-cut, and other saws, adzes, hammmers, chisels, nails, &c.; ironmongery, as locks, hinges, &c.; stationery, for writing and printing; clothing, of any and every common kind; remnants of print, calico, &c.; clothing, although half worn, if securely packed, will be acceptable.
Any friend who will send any of these articles for the use of the mission, addressed to the stores of Messrs. J. W. and S. Thompson, No. 109, Pitt-street, will enjoy the greatest of all luxuries—that of doing good. The Christian benevolence of the citizens of Sydney is confidently relied on for a hearty response to this application.
JOSEPH BEAZLEY, N. H. EAGAR, } Joint Secretaries, Auxiliary London Missionary Society.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE, in connection with the UNIVERSITY.—At a Preliminary Meeting, held at St. Mary's Seminary, on Friday evening, the 24th instant, His Grace the Archbishop presiding, it was unanimously resolved that an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the Archdiocese be held in St. Mary's Cathedral, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 7 p.m.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.—The adjourned meeting of the General Committee will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock p.m. precisely, in the Mariners' Temporary Church, Circular Quay, for despatch of business, and to receive the report of a deputation to his Excellency the Governor-General. Captains favourable to the institution are respectfully invited to attend.
L. E. THRELKELD, minister.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this institution, will be held in the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors, for the half-year ending 30th June last; to elect a Director in the room of Henry Gilbert Smith, Esquire, who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager. Sydney, 7th July.
By the 54th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give notice at the Bank of their intentions 14 days prior to the day of election.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—WALTER LAMB, Esquire, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for election as a Director of this Bank, at the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 8th July, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY. — Advances on shares will be made to Members at the Monthly Distribution Meeting, on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, at 6 p.m.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Manager.
Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, 23rd July, 1857.

PARRAMATTA.—Ancient Order of Foresters, Court, Pride of Australia, No. 2488 of Sydney District, intends celebrating its FIRST ANNIVERSARY with a Procession, Dinner, Ball and Supper, on the 27th instant. It is hoped the brothers of the various Courts will attend in full regalia. The procession will start from the Railway Station at Parramatta, sharp 11 o'clock, a.m. Tickets for the Dinner and Ball, which will be held at the spacious room adjoining the Red Cow Hotel, to be had from the C. R. of each Court in Sydney, and from the Committee at Parramatta.

WHOLESALE Wine and Spirit Merchants, who have paid the registration fee required by the Act of Council, 30 Victoria, No. 37, and who are of opinion that it is desirable a GENERAL MEETING of the TRADE should be called to take into consideration the said Act, are requested to attend a PRELIMINARY MEETING, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

ELECTORAL LISTS for the SYDNEY HAMLETS and NORTH and SOUTH RIDINGS of the County of CUMBERLAND, in the Police District of Sydney, for 1857 and 1858.—Notice is hereby given that Courts of Revision, for the purpose of revising the lists of electors in the Sydney Hamlets, and North and South Ridings of the county of Cumberland, in the Police District of Sydney, for the years 1857 and 1858, as also the lists of persons claiming to have their names inserted thereon, will be holden by the Justices of the Peace assembled in Petty Sessions for the Police District of Sydney, at the Central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, as follows:—
Sydney Hamlets, Friday, 7th August, at 11 a.m.
North Riding, Tuesday, 11th August, at 11 a.m.
South Riding, Tuesday, 13th August, at 11 a.m.
By order of the Bench,
GEO. WARBURTON, Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Office, Sydney, July 25th.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for Disease of the EYE. 9 to 11. Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE.—Whereas great COMPLAINTS have been made by travellers for me having any connection with the coach leaving Parramatta at 11 o'clock (a.m.) and Penrith at 2 p.m., in consequence of the enormous fares charged by the said coach. This is to acquaint the public that I discountenanced the increase of fare, and have now no interest in the said coach, but wish to inform persons travelling between Sydney, Parramatta, and Penrith that my coaches will leave daily (at reduced fares) from the places, and at the hours hereunder specified:—
BOOKING OFFICES.

| | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bransgrove's, Great Britain Hotel, George-street, Sydney, leaves ... ... ... | 9 45 | ... | 4 15 | 5 30 |
| Beatson's, Commercial Hotel, Penrith, leaves ... ... | 2 0 | 8 0 | 2 0 | ... |

Fares by the above coaches, from and to Parramatta and Penrith, 4s. each.
ROBERT ELLIOTT, mail contractor, Penrith, 10th July.
T. A. SALMON, proprietor of the Rose Inn, Penrith, begs to return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his return to the above establishment, and to inform them that his hotel is also a booking-office for the whole of Mr. Elliott's coaches, including the Sydney Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst mails.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The rapid cures effected by the Ointment, in cases of indolent sores, discharging ulcers, white swellings, stiff joints, enlargements of the glands, and all the varieties of scrofula, may be classed among the most wonderful phenomena of the healing art, and so, in truth, they are deemed, as with one voice, by the entire Australian medical corps. The sufferer is never in doubt for an hour as to the result. The pain is almost instantaneously soothed by the preparation, and from day to day the cure visibly progresses under the eyes of the patient, until at last the inflammation, swelling, or suppuration entirely disappears. The Pills, in the meantime, improve the general health, and in dyspepsia, liver complaint, and affections of the bowels, are absolute specifics. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

MR. INSLEY'S Photographic Skylight Gallery.—Daguerreotypes, Talbotypes, Collodiotypes, taken and Coloured. Largest size taken in the colony, 50s.; smallest ditto, 10s.—frames and cases to match included.

A. TORNING and SON, Gasfitters, Brass Finishers, and Plumbers; beer-engines, spirit fountains, made and repaired. 4, Macquarie-place.

A. TORNING and SON, have just received a large quantity of Tin and Lead Piping. 4, Macquarie-place.

DR. L. F. SACHS may be consulted homœopathically at Balmain, and at Sydney, from 2 to 4. No. 1, Charlotte-place, Lyons-buildings.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes repaired, tuned, and removed. 19, Bridge-street.

DO YOU WANT YOUR PIANO TUNED?—Apply to Mr. WOODS, piano tuner, &c., &c., Market and York streets.

DYER, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Presser, Goulburn-street, near Crown Inn, Sydney.

FURNITURE carefully Removed by Spring Vans, at 5s. per hour, or by contract. D. BUIST and SON, Bridge-street.

FRENCH.—Ollendorff's Method.—Ladies' and Gent'emen's Evening Classes. Mr. CURTIS, 55, Palmer-st.

J. C. GLUE, General Labour Agent. Servants hired for town and country. 47, Pitt-street North.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842). No. 183, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. P. MACKENZIE, Official Assignee, and Stock and Share Broker, No. 6, Elizabeth-street.

MRS. STAINES' Female Servants' Office, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

OLIVER STAINES, British and Foreign Labour Agent, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

VACCINATION, Daily, at the Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo, by J. C. HORNER.

J. PRITCHARD, REMOVED from 28, Bridge-street, to 217, George-street, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

MR. WOODCOCK, Surgeon, removed from 206, Liverpool-st. to 55, Pitt-st. North, opposite Messrs. Foss', chemists.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—J. FRAZER begs to inform his friends and the public that, he has removed his business from Sussex-street to those central and commodious Stores, No. 16, York-street, Wynyard-square. Sydney, July 22nd.

TAKE NOTICE.—That the City Coroner's Office is REMOVED to Hyde Park Barracks, a few doors from the Court of Requests. All reports to be sent there in future.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having commenced an EVENING FRENCH C

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The Gas Consumers of Sydney are reminded that only a limited time was agreed to by the public meeting, for the formation of this Company, and as that period is drawing to a close, they, the parties most interested, are hereby requested to send in their APPLICATIONS for SHARES forthwith to the Provisional Committee, in order that they may participate in the great advantages held out to them. By order of the Provisional Committee, ROWAND RONALD, secretary, pro. tem. No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—APPLICATION FOR SHARES—

.....1857.

The Directors of the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company.—Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me..... shares in the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me and to pay the deposit of twenty shillings a share, as well as all future calls thereon, and to execute the deed of settlement when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

.....Name.

.....Address.

Mr. Rowand Ronald, secretary (pro. tem.)

Temporary Office, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

The Secretary will be in attendance, at the Temporary Office of the Company, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, from ten o'clock a.m., to one o'clock p.m., every day, to receive applications for shares, and to give information to intending applicants. By order of the Provisional Committee, ROWAND RONALD, secretary (pro. tem.)

Temporary Office, No 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—Tenders of Land.—Tenders will be received of Land suitable for the erection thereon of works and premises for the manufacture of gas.

Parties tendering are required to specify price, extent and every other particular; also, whether for sale or on lease.

Land must be situated in a low level, and water frontage for vessels of light draught indispensible. Further information may be obtained on application to ROWAND RONALD, secretary (pro tem). Temporary Offices, 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1857.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for use of H.M.S. Herald, viz.:

3120 lbs. preserved meats
36 gallons of pickles.

The preserved meats to consist of beef and mutton, best quality, and subject to approval in the following manner:—After delivery of the whole quantity, at the least two tins in every 100 will be selected and opened; and if the meat is approved of, the contractor to replace the opened tins at his own expense.

The pickles to be mixed and packed in convenient packages.

The tenders to state the price per pound for the preserved meats, and per gallon for the pickles, including packages. Payment will be made immediately after delivery and approval.

JOHN B. PRICE, A.C.G.

No. 57 34. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 10th July, 1857.

SYDNEY WATER-WORKS—ERECTION of ENGINE-HOUSE at BOTANY.—Sealed TENDERS (endorsed "Tenders for Sydney Water-works,") will be received at this Office till MONDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Erection of an Engine-House and other Works at Botany, in accordance with the specifications, drawings, and general conditions of contract to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, where all information relative to the same may be obtained.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION INTO NEWCASTLE.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole of the Works required to be done in the construction of about One Mile of the above Railway can see the plans and specification at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant.

Tenders will be received for each class of work, at the rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.:—

Earthwork, at per cubic yard.
Brickwork, at per cubic yard.
Timberwork, at per cubic foot.
Ironwork, at per pound.
Fencing, at per yard lineal.

Schedules setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for, will be exhibited, on application at the Offices of the Railway Commissioners, Phillip-street North.

Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Works," not later than 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By order) CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.

Railway Department, Sydney, 7th July.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES being required for the establishment of the Benevolent Society, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, with samples, addressed to the Secretary at the Asylum, Sydney, on or before MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, viz.

100 pairs 9-4 blankets
200 yards brown calico
100 yards flannel
500 ditto osnaburg
200 ditto blue derry, as per pattern
50 cotton or woollen rugs
6 dozen men's striped cotton shirts
3 ditto blue serge ditto
75 pairs moleskin trousers
75 ditto woollen ditto
30 ditto woollen jackets
30 ditto men's shoes or boots.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, 25th July.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Repairs Military Hospital, Parramatta.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, from persons willing to contract for the performance of repairs required at the Military Hospital, Parramatta. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Military Hospital, Parramatta," and to be made in the prescribed form, or they will not be entertained. Plan and specification may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO GASFITTERS.—Tenders are required for Gasfittings at the Sydney Exchange. Particulars may be ascertained at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered before noon of MONDAY next, the 27th instant. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street.

TO QUARRYMEN and Masons.—TENDERS will be received till FRIDAY, the 31st instant, for the erection of Three Houses and Out-offices, on the Grantham Estate, Potts' Point. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to F. W. HOLLAND, architect and surveyor, Mort's-buildings. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of an Additional Story to premises in Clarence-street, consisting of timber framing covered with corrugated iron. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY next, the 30th instant. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street.

KISSING POINT ROAD.—Required, TENDERS for repairing various bridges on the road leading from Bedlam Ferry to Parramatta; and also, forming different parts of the above road. Application to be made to Mr. DEVLIN, Ryde, where specifications, can be seen, and every information given.—ISAAC SHEPHERD.

Tenders to be given in on or before the 1st August.

20th July.

TO TIMBER DEALERS and others.—Timber for Works at Darlinghurst Gaol.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 27th instant, from persons willing to contract for the supply of about 15,000 feet of timber, required for works at the Gaol, Darlinghurst. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Timber, Darlinghurst Gaol." Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO MASONS and OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until SATURDAY, the 1st August, for the erection of a School-house at Hunter's Hill, Parramatta river. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. Jules Joubert, at Hunter's-hill. By order of the Building Committee, CHAS. E. JEANNERET, honorary secretary.

TO LABOURING MEN.—TENDERS required for repairing Bourne's-lane, leading from Cook's River Road. For particulars, apply to A. MITCHELL, Newtown, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNING, before 9 o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.—East Gosford Church, Brisbane Water.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the Erection of the above Church, according to a plan and specification to be seen either at the office of Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, architect, Sydney, or at the Parsonage, Gosford. Parties may tender either for the whole building, or separate tenders may be offered for the masonry and carpenters' work respectively. The tenders to be addressed to the Reverend ALFRED GLENNIE, Gosford, on or before the 1st day of September next. The Parsonage, Gosford, July 21st.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist, and Seedsman, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, New South Head Road, Sydney. The choicest collection of flowering plants in pots, bulbs, ornamental trees and shrubs, comprising seventeen hundred species and varieties. Also, flower seeds and vegetable seeds of every description. Plants securely packed for long voyages. Gardens and shrubberies laid out and stocked with plants adapted to their soils. Charges strictly moderate.

☞ All orders will have prompt attention; addressed as above. And parties requiring seeds or plants indigenous to the country can have them. Well packed for sea voyages on the shortest notice.



£1 REWARD.—Any person giving the undersigned information of ADOLPHUS SHRADER, will receive the above reward. He is 15 years of age. CHARLES EVINS, H. F. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

£10 REWARD will be given for the conviction of the two young men who brutally killed two Milch Goats on the premises of the undersigned, at Pyrmont, on the night of the 24th July, or early on the morning of the 25th. JAMES COOK.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a cheque drawn on the Commercial Bank in favour of Gregory, Cubitt, and Co. by James Butler, William-street, dated the 23rd July, 1857, for £25 11s.—said cheque having been stolen

FOUND, a Gold RING. Apply to Mr. HEAD, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, Three CERTIFICATES of Six Cases Brandy, each marked E over — over 426, bonded in Campbell's; two ditto, 1 dozen each, Abayuthe, R over — over 451, bonded in Lloyd's. The finder will be remunerated on bringing them to Castle Tavern, 105, corner of George and Bridge streets. J. J. RALPH.

NOTICE.—BURWOOD ESTATE.—The PURCHASERS of the several lots of land connected with this estate, and purchased at our rooms on the first and eighth days of April, 1857, are requested to complete, in pursuance of the conditions of sale, within three days from this date, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited. BURGIS and BOWES. Sydney, 27th July.

NOTICE.—The public is CAUTIONED against receiving two forms of notes of £20 each, stolen from the Bank of Australasia, which were numbered 653 and 654 respectively, with place of issue, date and signature left blank, but supposed to have since been filled up with forged writing. Sydney, 27th June, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned will be dissolved on 1st August next by effluxion of time. All claims against the above firm are required to be sent in for liquidation, and all outstanding debts are requested to be settled on or before the above date

PALMER and VIAL, coachmakers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

July 4th, 1857

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as Graziers on the Namoi River and District of Liverpool Plains, under the style of the D. Z. Estate, is THIS DAY Dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated at Drildrol, Namoi River, this 2nd day of March, 1857.

WM. DANGAR,
THOS. G. DANGAR.

Witness, THOMAS COOK.

NOTICE.—The Business of Fellmongering, hitherto carried on under the name and style of J. CLISSOLD and SON, will in future be carried on by FREDERICK CLISSOLD.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES STEWART, of the Australian Hotel, Pitt-street.—TENDERS will be received on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of the official assignee's interest in the lease, license, furniture, bar fittings, and other assets in the above estate.

The premises have been repaired, painted, and put into thorough order by the present occupant, within the last two years, at a very great outlay, and consist of the Australian Hotel, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, with large yard, stables, and out-houses; also a shop in Pitt-street, two cottages, one in Pitt-street, the other in Goulburn-street, which are sub-let at £4 weekly; leaving the rent of the hotel at the rate of £200 per annum. Water laid on in all the premises.

The lease has at present about 13½ years to run, being the unexpired term of a lease for 15 years, commencing on the 1st of December, 1855, at £400 per annum. Rent payable monthly.

The premises may be viewed at any convenient hour, and the lease inspected at the office of the official assignee, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

ADAM WILSON, Official Assignee.

Sydney, 21st July.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.P.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 119, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—Applications for Insurance received daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Rate of Premiums, &c., to be obtained at the office. J. B. METCALFE, Ship and Insurance Broker. September 20, 1856.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund, £252,000.

From and after the 1st August INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum balances at the credit of current deposit accounts.

On money deposited for fixed periods of three, six, and twelve months, interest will be allowed, as heretofore, on terms which can be ascertained at the office.

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.

Sydney, 21st July.

TRUST MONEY.—£12000 to be LENT, on approved freehold security, at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER. JOHN ARKINS, 286, George-street.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on farms or on city property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

£130,000 TO LEND, at 7 per cent, R. FORBES, Esq., 15, King-street.

£3000 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums, on mortgage. E. BURTON, 6, Elizabeth-st.

£4700 TO be LENT, upon the security of approved city freehold property, being trust money, at 7 per cent per annum, in sums of not less than £1000. Also, £3000, on approved city or country property, at a moderate rate of interest. And £630, upon country property, for which 10 per cent is required. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, Solicitor, 61, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES FOR DISPOSAL of New South Wales Government RAILWAY DEBENTURES, of short dates. Apply to J. S. MITCHELL, G. N. V. Gold Company, 34, Bridge-street.

BANK POST BILLS at Six or Twelve Months' Date with interest added, at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent per annum, according to the currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.—EDWARD WRENCH, general manager. 15th May, 1857

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

TO SQUATTERS and others sending Stock to Victoria—CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commision Agent 49, Collins-street West, Melbourne. References in Sydney: Messrs. PLOWER, SALTING, and CO.; and EDWARD KNOX, Esq

NARELLAN STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—The public are respectfully informed that the above mills are now in complete working order, and the undersigned are prepared to supply flour of the best quality, bran, &c., at less than Sydney prices. As most of the colonial wheat at this season of the year is deteriorated by moth and weevil, the proprietors intend to manufacture a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class of flour, of a prime quality of their several kinds, and at such prices as will suit all descriptions of purchasers.

Teams proceeding to the interior will derive great advantage in the saving of carriage, by obtaining their supplies at this establishment.

Persons sending wheat to be ground will meet with every attention and despatch, and can have flour, &c., in exchange for their wheat, if required.

Good sound wheat purchased at the highest market price.

Mr. VERDAU, baker, of Goulburn-street, Sydney, is appointed our agent, where flour, &c., the produce of the above mills, will be always on sale.

PERRY and SON.

N.B.—The public will please take notice to direct all communications to Narellan, and not to Camden, as it occasions detention and expense.

MESSRS. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 250, Lonsdale-street, East Melbourne, may be consulted daily from eight in the morning till nine at night.

Messrs. Perry and Co's Cordial Balm of Syriacum is employed to renovate the impaired powers of life. Its action is purely balsamic; its powers in re-invigorating the frame, in all cases of nervous debility, and debilities arising from intemperate habits, of whatever kind, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons it will be found an invaluable remedy. Sold in bottles, at 11s. and 33s. each, and £5 cases.

Perry's Purifying Pills cure all skin eruptions and impurities of the blood. Price 2s. 6d. and 11s. per box.

Letters immediately answered.

AT PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, Galvanised corrugated curved iron, for verandahs and circular roofs; galvanised straight corrugated iron, from 4 feet to 8 feet by 6 inches; galvanised iron tiles, 3 feet by 2 feet, weighing 90 lbs. per square. Also, black iron and zinc roofing, fixed with rolls as tiles: this roofing is very cheap, and suitable for all kinds of out-buildings. Galvanised iron O G and other moulded gutters, from 3 inches to 6 inches by ½ inch. Galvanised iron half-round gutters, from 3 inches to 6 inches by ½ inch. Galvanised iron rain-water or drain pipes, from 2 inches to 6 inches by ½ inch; angles, and fixings to match. Galvanised iron buckets, and cowls. The above articles are manufactured of Tupor and Carr's, and Morewood and Rogers' patent metals. Bathurst-street East, adjoining Australian Brewery. Fixed, if required. Country orders punctually attended to.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, in the newest style consisting of night dresses, in the Tavistock, Emmeline, Windsor, Alice, and Madeline patterns; chemisettes, in the Princess, Rival, and Royal patterns; tucked and flounced petticoats, drawers, and flannels. W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Needlework, now on SALE, at Berlin House, 254, George-street, an assortment of new and elegant designs in needlework for embroidery, braidings, crochet, darned netting, and Berlin wool work, and as all these elegant designs are sent complete with every material for completing the same, no lady need be disappointed in the completion of her work. Smoking caps and slippers in great variety. W. READING, 254, George-street.

LOOK HERE. LOOK HERE. LOOK HERE.—The best quality of Beef and Mutton at the lowest prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hind quarters of mutton | ... | ... | 3d. per lb. |
| Fore ditto ditto | ... | ... | 2d. |
| By the whole or half sheep | ... | ... | 2½d. |
| Roasting beef | ... | ... | 2½d. |
| Boiling beef | ... | ... | 2d. |
| Corned beef | ... | ... | 1½d. |
| Beef steaks | ... | ... | 3d. |
| Rump steaks | ... | ... | 3d. |
| Beef sausages | ... | ... | 3d. |
| Pork sausages | ... | ... | 4d. |
| German sausages | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Black pudding | ... | ... | 3d. |
| Pork | ... | ... | 7d. |

PHILIP M'CARROLL, wholesale and retail butcher, Botany-road, Redfern; and Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, between William-street and the South Head Road; also, next to the Cottage of Content, near the Railway Bridge, Newtown.

EDGE TOOLS—IREDALE and CO. have a good stock of Sorby's and Gilpin's edge tools.

NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS—A large quantity of FLAGGING for SALE, suitable for street paving or use. Apply to WILLIAM SEXTON, North Shore, at the Billy Blue Inn.

PIANOFORTES—FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Grand Pianos, by Erard, Collard and Collard, and Broadwood and Sons; and Cottage Pianos, by the same and other makers. W. H. PALING 26, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a most excellent boiling down Screw Machine, in complete working order. Apply to EDWARD TARLINGTON, blacksmith, Glebe.

SLATES. SLATES. CEMENT, &c.—Estimates given for slating, plumbing, &c. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a new Glasscase and a Counter; two large pieces. Address 92, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, Hay, Corn, Bran, Potatoes, and all kinds of produce; also, Poultry and Live Stock of every description. N.B.—The undersigned are prepared to receive Grains, either on commission or for storage, at moderate charges. JAMES WELSH and CO., near Andersen and Co.'s Store, Circular Quay.

LEAD PIPE, ¾ inch and ½ inch, in 60 feet lengths, very cheap, at RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-street.

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, from 16 x 14 to 44 x 36, very cheap, at RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-st.

DAMAGED FLOUR.—For SALE about Nine Tons Adelaide Flour, slightly damaged. To be seen on board the Staghound, at the Circular Quay. TENDERS for the purchase of the same will be received by the Master, on board, up to 2 p.m. of MONDAY, 27th instant.

EX LIZZIE WEBBER.
4000 bushels prime velvet wheat
10 tons mimosa bark
10 tons picked family potatoes.
Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

COAL DEPOT, Circular Quay, R. KING.—English, best screened, delivered at £2 7s. 6d. per ton
Colonial, A A. Co., ditto, ditto.....£2 5s. 0d. "
Ditto, C. and C Co., ditto, ditto ...£2 2s. 0d. "

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—Baltic Flooring Boards, inch, grooved and tongued superior to American, and equal to pitch pine, of equal widths and lengths. W. FAIRFAX and SON, are manufacturing Baltic Boards in a very superior manner, and are prepared to take orders to any extent. Steam Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, and Palings, 5, 6, and 7 feet. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

DEALS, Solid and Cut; Steam-sawn Battens, &c. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst street.

200,000 FEET HARDWOOD, an excellent assortment. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—The undersigned are prepared to supply from their Steam Mills, Cabramatta, and Brisbane Water, Hardwood of every description for building purposes, in any quantity, and the shortest possible notice. SCOTT and JOLLY, Bathurst-street, and Circular Quay

50,000 BEST Bangor Slates, assorted sizes. SCOTT and JOLLY'S, Bathurst-street.

WEATHERBOARDS for SALE, in any quantity, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst street.

SHEET LEAD, 3, 3½, and 4 lbs., very cheap by the single sheet, at RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-street.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

PALING (6 feet) 15s. per hundred, and Oak Billet Wood, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Potatoes in quantities to suit purchasers, at 9s. per cwt, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-st.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
20,000 feet 1 inch clear pine
50,000 ditto tongued and grooved flooring boards
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals and battens
30,000 ditto cedar, all thicknesses
50,000 ditto Oregon and Baltic scantling
50,000 ditto hardwood joist and scantling
1,000 panel and sash doors, and glazed sashes
French doors, pickets, laths, weatherboards, slating battens, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET ½-inch Clear Pine, and ¾ T. and G. Boards, now landing. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

ASH OARS, 12 feet to 24 feet, Hickory plank, &c. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET Battens, Lining, and Weatherboards. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 PALINGS, 5 feet, Hobart Town Shingles. GOODLET and Co., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic and Pitch Pine Flooring. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, and 6, Parramatta-street.

MASONS' MALLETS, Plaster of Paris, Laths, and Ladders. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

3000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear Pine, 2, 1½, and 1¼ inch thick. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6 Parramatta-street.

SLATES.—Best Bangor slates, 24 x 14, 24 x 12, and 20 x 10 deal battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER'S Timber Yard, Albion Wharf. Every description of colonial and foreign timber.

80,000 FEET 1 in. and 1½ in. Pitch Pine, T. and G. flooring BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1200 DOORS and SASHES; Cedar any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

25,000 FEET Rough Baltic BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

28,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

50,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 CASKS best Roman Cement, Paints, Tar, and Pitch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

70,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 AMERICAN OARS, 10ft., 11ft., 12ft., 13ft. lengths and upwards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, a House, containing three rooms, situate in the rear of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. For plan and particulars, apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 15, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, Two large Brick Houses, in Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo; 9 rooms in each. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Fresh goods, now on SALE at J. PRITCHARD'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 217, George-street.

STYLISH CHARGER.—For SALE, a very handsome dappled Chesnut Gelding, the property of Captain Jenner, broken to saddle, single and double harness, seven years old, stands 15 hands 2 inches; thoroughly broken, with good and easy action, and is without exception the most handsome horse in Sydney. For all further particulars apply at the H. M. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, where he is now on view.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, 25th July.

THE long talked of "demonstration" of the Electoral Reform League came off in Hyde Park on Monday, and was, upon the whole, about as decided a failure as we ever remember to have witnessed. According to the estimates of both daily papers, the number of persons assembled at this anticipated monster meeting never exceeded 1000; notwithstanding all the efforts, by placards, &c., and even by a band of music, to attract a crowd. The chair was filled by Mr. Robert Campbell, one of the members for the city, and besides this gentleman, two other ex-ministers addressed the meeting—Mr. Charles Cowper, ex-Premier, and Mr. Lutwyche, ex-Solicitor-General, a member of the Upper House. There was a good deal of oratory, but all which could be gathered from the speeches in the way of opposition to the proposed electoral Bill of the Ministry was an expression of opinion, unsupported by any tangible argument, that population *alone* should be made the basis of electoral representation. A petition to this effect was adopted, to be written and signed in duplicate for presentation to each branch of the Legislature.

There were two or three matters in connection with the usual weekly meeting of the City Council on Monday afternoon which call for a passing notice. From the correspondence read at this meeting, it appeared that the municipal authorities had not only directed the City Solicitor to prepare a Bill for "authorising them to levy a tax upon all wheeled vehicles," but to introduce that Bill into the Assembly. Mr. Nichols very properly declined to do anything of the kind. As City Solicitor it might be his duty to prepare any bill which this Council might deem necessary for the enlargement of their powers, but it would be monstrous if in his capacity as a Member of Parliament, he could be *directed* to support it. He sits in the Assembly as the representative of a very different constituency, and would, we take it, be bound even to oppose any Bill which he had himself prepared in his professional capacity, if its tendency was to give an undue advantage to Sydney. We do not quite gather from the report whether the refusal of Mr. Nichols to act in this instance as the Parliamentary advocate of the Corporation was imperative, or whether it was only a refusal to do so under present arrangements—*i.e.*, at his present salary; but it is plain that no amount of salary would warrant any such advocacy as a matter of official duty, and the Municipal Council had no right to entertain such a proposition in any shape.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to re-establish the office of Building Surveyor, although it was not long since abolished, after due consideration and enquiry, and an addition was made to the salary of Mr. Baron (City Surveyor) in consideration of his being required to undertake these duties. In the opinion of some members this addition was voted as an allowance in lieu of forage, but it is sufficient that others say they would not have consented to it but for the amalgamation referred to. It may be that the step thus taken was an unwise one, and that the Council would have done better if it had remodelled the whole department; but there must be something like finality in municipal arrangements. It is in the highest degree inexpedient that the decisions of the majority should be reopened from time to time by the minority.

The third matter calling for notice was one still more serious in its character, or rather in the results to which, if the attempt had succeeded, it would naturally lead. This was a motion by Alderman Roberts to suspend the Standing Orders in order that a resolution might be passed at once instructing the City Solicitor to defend Alderman Hogan in an action of slander brought against him by one Alexander Thompson, formerly an officer under the City Commissioners, for an attack by the Alderman in his place in Council upon the character of that person. The Council having refused to suspend the Standing Orders, the Alderman gave notice of a motion to the same effect for the next meeting, remarking as he did so "that if the worthy Alderman alluded to had used the remarks and language complained of by Thompson in a *bona fide* spirit, and that the charge involved therein was just and true, it became a privileged communication made for the public benefit, and it was the bounden duty of that Council to protect their worthy colleague in the threatened action. It would be their duty at all times, a duty he hoped to see strictly observed, whenever language was used by any of them, justly and in a conscientious discharge of their public functions, to defend one another in actions of this nature." What is here urged in defence of Alderman Hogan may be very true, and we hope, for the credit of the municipal body, that it is so; for nothing tends to bring such a body into more speedy contempt than its being made the arena of mere abuse upon absent persons. But if this justification be true it will be a good defence to the action, and the Alderman will get a verdict. If he is thus successful the Council might then very fairly be asked to repay him his "costs out of pocket." A similar request might fairly be made if, while failing upon some merely technical point, the Alderman made out a substantial justification. But, as it is not impossible that he may fail in this justification, to undertake his defence from the outset would be simply to affirm the principle that the city is to bear the cost of defending every alderman against actions of this nature, whether he has spoken *bona fide*, or has indulged in needless, and perhaps groundless, vituperation. All that would be necessary would be that the language said to be slanderous was used in the course of debate. We trust that no such determination will be arrived at. Some of our worthy aldermen are already far too ready to indulge in needless personalities. It would be monstrous to hold out a premium for this species of discussion. Let the Council wait until they see the result of the action alluded to.

On the same day (Monday last) was also held the half-yearly general meeting of the Sydney Exchange Company. The shareholders assembled in the Merchants' Reading Room of the Institution, under the presidency of Mr. T. C. Breillat, the Chairman of the Company. The report of the directors was read and adopted, and various matters of business connected with the company's management were disposed of. The report was, upon the whole, very satisfactory. The building is so near completion that it has become necessary to determine whether its opening shall be accompanied by any public demonstration. This was one of the questions discussed at the meeting, and the general opinion was that there ought to be some peculiar celebration of an event so important. The nature of this celebration was left to the directors. Another matter discussed was the negociations which had taken place between the directors and the Minister of Public Works with a view to the establishment within the Exchange building of the terminus of the projected Electric Telegraph between Sydney and Melbourne. The only existing difficulty was as to the amount of rent which should be paid by the Government for this purpose. This matter, also, was left in the hands of the directory; but with a strong expression of opinion as to the propriety of securing the advantage of this terminus at the Exchange.

The Sydney Philharmonic Society gave a concert on Monday evening, at which the Governor-General and his family attended. It passed off admirably.

The papers have had to record another of those miserable deaths from vice and intemperance which are unhappily but too frequent in our otherwise prosperous community. On Monday last Mr. J. S Parker, the City Coroner, held an inquest at the Australian Oak, Cumberland-street, touching the death of one James or John Anderson (it is not certain which), aged 68, who died on Sabbath evening, in a hovel in Essex lane, off Cumberland-street. Dr. A. T. Brown deposed that he had been sent for in the afternoon to see Anderson, whom he found in a most wretched condition of filth and disease; he was alive and that was all, but totally unconscious, and, from appearances, had led a very dissolute life; he was suffering from a most loathsome disease, which had destroyed a considerable portion of his body, and rendered the atmosphere of the place quite intolerable; he died in the evening. From the evidence of other witnesses, it appeared that Anderson was the constant associate of the most abandoned females. Verdict, "We find that the deceased died from disease, neglect, and intemperance, and we, the jurors, never saw such a wretched abode of vice as that in which he lived." Inspector Weale having searched the effects lately possessed by deceased, he found a Savings' Bank book, from which it appeared that there was a sum of £69 lodged in the bank to the credit of deceased: this circumstance he at once reported to the proper authorities. Meanwhile the money is to be handed over to the Curator of Intestate Estates till claimed by the nearest of kin to deceased. From letters found, it also appeared that a son of deceased's was lately residing at Cupar-Fife, in Scotland; and any application from this person for the money, properly authenticated, would, no doubt, be answered by the transmission of the money. We give prominence to these particulars, in order that the intelligence may reach the surviving relatives of this wretched man. There have been several other inquests during this week, but none calling for special notice.

The first meeting of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday evening, at the School of Arts. The chair was filled by Sir William Denison, as President of the institution. A detailed report of the society's proceedings during the past year was read and adopted, and a resolution was passed urging upon the council of the society the necessity of endeavouring by every means in their power to bring about the establishment of an experimental farm and garden. This was one of the objects which the society had in view at its foundation; and the question having been recently gone into, the Executive had expressed a willingness to grant land for this purpose, provided that the society was prepared with funds to carry out the work. A special committee, appointed for the consideration of this subject, had recommended that funds should be specially raised, by contribution, for this purpose; and that local committees should, with that view, be appointed in various parts of the colony. A vote of thanks was given to the officers and council of the institution, and those for the next year were elected by ballot.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian General Assurance Company was also held on Wednesday. The report of the directors was highly satisfactory. A dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital was declared, and a balance of £843 3s. 5d. was carried to the credit of the profit and loss account, to equalise future dividends. A pension of £100 per annum was also unanimously awarded to Captain Ashmore, late surveyor of the Company.

There was a camellia show by the Horticultural Society, both on Wednesday and Thursday. The quantity of flowers exhibited was smaller than at the camellia show of last year, but some of the varieties were pronounced to be much more beautiful and choice. A very beautifully executed bouquet of wax flowers was also exhibited by Mrs. Andrews, to whom a special prize was awarded.

The licensed victuallers of Sydney have determined to increase their retail prices. This step, they declare, is rendered imperative by the great increase in the wholesale prices of late years. A large preliminary meeting of the trade was held on Wednesday, at which it was determined that steps should be taken to secure united action in this matter, and that a further meeting should be called for the final settlement of the matter. The prices proposed are for rum, English ale, porter, and ginger beer, 4d. per glass; wine, brandy, and cordials, 4d. per nobbler; lemonade and soda water, the same as at present, namely, 6d. each; and colonial ale, 4d. per pint, or 8d. per quart. The object being, as we understood it, to increase by one penny every article now sold for three-pence.

After a prolonged resistance to the reception of Sydney coinage as a legal tender, the Victorians have had to give way. In obedience to an Order in Council they were proclaimed to be so by the Governor of Victoria in a *Gazette* extraordinary, issued at a late hour on Tuesday last. While on this subject we may mention that 20,000 half-sovereigns have been issued from the Sydney Mint during the past week, and that the quantity of gold dust imported into the same establishment during the same period, for the purpose of coinage, has been 1695 ounces. The gold duty collected was about £190 13s. 9d.

An important concession has been made by the Government to the gold-producing interest of the country. Henceforward all gold consigned to the Deputy Master of the Mint, of which the value is required without delay, that is, consigned for purchase, will be conveyed by escort, and the value returned to the owner *free of escort charges*. The distance of the Mint from the diggings is thus annihilated as far as it can be, and a secure conveyance provided for the diggers' gold to a ready market.

Great inconvenience is still felt at the Central Police Court in consequence of the very irregular attendance of the unpaid magistracy. We have frequently before drawn attention to this fact, and have pointed to its natural remedy, which is, to strike from the list of magistrates all who do not attend in their turn, and to substitute others who *will* attend. At present, the presumed existence of a large body of acting magistrates is but too often an impediment; for, upon this presumption, the Government have refused to grant to the Police Magistrate the power of dealing with what are termed the Two Magistrates' Cases. Another great and enduring inconvenience is in the absence of a magistrate by whom the routine duties of swearing

thought, that a contract to the effect stated is implied, against the vendor of a sheep or cattle run or station; and it was unquestionable that, in the present case, the vendor (whether the mortgagor, mortgagee, or auctioneer) had no kind of title whatever to the station or run here sold. But, on the question whether the defendant, the auctioneer, could be deemed to be the vendor, or was liable as such, the Court held that he would not be so liable by mere non-disclosure of his principal, at the time of the sale, if the plaintiffs then in fact knew who was such principal. And the Court thought further that—if the plaintiffs afterwards learned who was the principal, and, with that knowledge, elected to charge the latter, they thereby discharged the auctioneer from liability as principal. The new trial was granted in reference to these points exclusively. There were some others argued; but disposed of in the plaintiffs' favour. It was arranged that no objection should be made on the second trial, to the joinder of Anderson with Mortimer as co-plaintiff.

The second trial of the cause was by a special jury of twelve in February last, before Mr. Justice Dickinson; when the following facts appeared in evidence.

Mr. S. A. Donaldson, being possessed of a tract of Crown land in the Burnett District, (being the same now in question,) but, as it appears, without any licence for his occupation of it from the Crown, sold it with the sheep thereon to one J. S. Ferriter; who thereupon mortgaged it and the sheep to Donaldson, to secure the amount of the purchase money. The fact did not distinctly appear that the mortgage contained a power of sale, but there are reasons for inferring that there was that power in it. However that may be, Donaldson towards the end of 1851 told Ferriter that he wanted his money, and must sell the property; and, in reference thereto, he handed to Ferriter a letter, addressed to Mort (the defendant) and Brown his then partner, of which the body was in Donaldson's writing, and desired Ferriter to sign it in order to enable him (Donaldson) to receive the proceeds from those parties. Ferriter thereupon signed the letter; which was in these words "Sydney, 29 December, 1851. Messrs. Mort and Brown. Gentlemen:—Should a purchaser be found for my sheep and station at Toomcul, Burnett District, now advertised for sale by you by my instructions, you will please account to Mr. Stuart A. Donaldson for the proceeds which may be realised. The delivery being arranged to take place at the latter end of February, I will attend to it should a sale be effected. The limit as to price, and the terms of sale, you will please settle with Mr. Donaldson."

The station and sheep, shortly afterwards, were put up for sale by auction by the defendant; and were then bought by a Mr. Graham. In consequence, however, of his not complying with the conditions of sale, the station and sheep were similarly put up by the defendant for re-sale, on the 2nd April, 1852; when the plaintiff Mortimer bought them, on the conditions set out in the declaration. Before that re-sale an advertisement was published by the defendant, that he would *re-sell by auction, at his rooms*, on the 2nd April, the station and sheep mentioned. On that day the conditions of sale were read by the defendant, who said *during the biddings* that he would "guarantee" a good title to the Station. Immediately after the sale, Mortimer received from the defendant a bought note as follows:—"Sydney, 2nd April, 1852. John Mortimer, Esq., bought of T. S. Mort, at auction. Payment—cash before delivery. 'Toomcul Station' as per advertisement of this day, with 9300 sheep—more or less—at 3s. 10d per head, £1782 10s. Deposit 25 per cent., £445 12s. 6d. Received the amount of depcait say £445 12s. 6d.—Thomas S. Mort." And across this note, was afterwards written as follows:—"Balance paid by cheque £554 7s., and B. at 9 months with interest added £829 9s. Pro T. S. Mort, E. W. Cameron, 8 April, 1852." During the sale, the defendant never mentioned his principal; but Donaldson was present, and made statements publicly about the sheep and station, and the value of the improvements on it.

Mortimer shortly after the sale went up to the station, and had possession of it and the sheep delivered to him by Ferriter. He afterwards ascertained, that no license had ever been issued (to any person) for the station; and eventually the plaintiffs lost the greater and more valuable part of it, by reason of a license being in 1853 granted to a Mr. Tooth, under which he compelled them to deliver up the possession. They produced evidence to shew, that there were buildings, yards, and other improvements on the station in 1852, of the value of £800 more or less; and also evidence (which, however, was objected to), of the value of the station in 1854, when they were ejected. The fact of payment of the purchase money was not disputed. And, in reference to Mort alone being sued, it was proved that after the letter of December 1851, and before the sale by the defendant in April, Brown had ceased to be his partner.

On the subject of Donaldson's or Ferriter's liability as the defendant's principal, and the plaintiffs' knowledge that Donaldson was (or had appeared to act as) principal, the following evidence was given. It was proved, that Donaldson was applied to by Anderson, before the sale, in respect of various matters connected with the station; and that Mortimer knew, before the sale, what had taken place between Donaldson and Anderson, by communication from the latter. Many letters also from the plaintiffs to the defendant were adduced, and relied on as evidence, that they, or one of them, knew before the sale that Donaldson was owner of the station, or the person who had directed that sale. It certainly appeared by one of those letters, that when the plaintiffs were deprived of the station, or the best parts of it, by the license to Tooth, they instructed their solicitor to commence an action against Mr. Donaldson, as the vendor of the station. On the other hand, Mortimer received possession of the station from *Ferriter*; and, after the sale to Graham, there was an arbitration about it to which Graham and Ferriter only were parties. It appeared, moreover, that Donaldson and Co. were Ferriter's agents in Sydney; he residing wholly in the interior, on or near the station. The plaintiffs' counsel contended, therefore, that everything done by Donaldson about the sale was effected merely as Ferriter's agent, and that Ferriter was the principal in the sale; wherefore, as the plaintiffs did not know that fact at the sale, and never elected to charge Ferriter, the defendant was liable. It was argued on the contrary for the latter, that on the evidence Donaldson was clearly the principal in the sale; that the plaintiffs knew before and at the sale, that he was so; and that, by their whole conduct afterwards, and especially by instructing their attorney to bring the action against Donaldson, they had elected to charge him, and exonerate the defendant—whom they had dealt with as an auctioneer only.

The Judge was requested to tell the jury, that Ferriter's letter of December, 1851, to Mort and Brown, as to the sale, was no authority to Mort alone to make the resale. His Honor declined to comply with this request; and also with one that he should instruct the jury, that Ferriter was in point of *law* Donaldson's agent in writing that letter, and that, had the Plaintiffs sued Donaldson, it would have been evidence against the latter.

His Honor pointed out to the Plaintiffs' counsel, that, as the promise of the Defendant to deliver and make out a title to the station, as set out in the declaration, was alleged to have been made after the sale was completed, it was without consideration—and therefore good for nothing:—so that the only question would be whether such an engagement was comprised in the act of selling. And, if the promise was not involved in that act, a verdict for the Plaintiffs would be useless; as judgment might be arrested. The learned counsel then asked leave to amend, by inserting an allegation that the Defendant made the alleged promise, when the property was put up to sale. His Honor declined to allow the proposed amendment. On the first trial, indeed, so far as our impression of the Judge's report extends, an *implied* promise only was insisted on; and no other appears to have been contemplated, on the argument which followed that trial. At the close of the Plaintiffs' case, on the application of the Defendants' counsel, Mr. Justice Dickinson reserved leave to move to enter a non-suit, if such a motion were open to them, consistently with the Judgment pronounced by the Court in granting the new trial.

The foregoing statement is a mere outline of the case; which was supported at the trial, on each side, by a great body of oral and written evidence—considered more in detail hereafter. In summing up to the Jury, His Honor told them to ascertain whether Donaldson, or Ferriter, employed the defendant to make the re-sale; and then to consider, whether the plaintiffs at the time of such sale knew which of them it was. He told them that if they thought the plaintiffs then knew who the principal was, their verdict should be for the defendant. The Judge further instructed the jury, that if they thought the plaintiffs did not at that time know the principal, but afterwards discovered who he was, and elected to charge him, and exonerate the defendant, the latter was equally entitled to the verdict. He directed the jury, however, that if the plaintiffs did not know the principal at the time of sale, and never elected afterwards to discharge the defendant, on ascertaining who the principal was, they were entitled to the verdict—with such damages, as, from the evidence, should appear to have been sustained. His Honor does not remember whether, *while summing up*, he mentioned the time at (or in respect of) which the damages were to be estimated; but he supposes that he did so, as no objection has been made to his charge on this head. He distinctly recollects, however, that when he received evidence of the value of the station in 1854, the date of the plaintiffs' ejection, it was asserted, conceded, and ruled, in the presence of the jury, that, according to our decision in Holt v. Abbott, (founded in some measure on Howell v. Young, 5 B. and C. 259,) the damages were to be calculated according to the value, or state of things, existing at the time of the sale—that is to say, in April, 1852.

The jury having returned a verdict for the plaintiffs with £1000 damages, a motion was made in the next Term, pursuant to notice, for the entry of a nonsuit upon the leave reserved, or for a new trial, upon the following grounds. First, That there was no evidence to go to the jury of any such contract as that mentioned in the first count. Second, That the judge ought to have told them to disregard the letter of December, 1851, from Ferriter to Mort and Brown, because it was an authority to them alone. Third, That he ought to have directed the jury as a matter of law, to consider that letter as the letter of an agent of Mr. Donaldson, by reason of the position of the parties; or that the jury should have been told that they might so consider the letter in point of fact. Fourth, That the judge ought to have directed the jury, that if the plaintiffs at the sale knew who was interested in the station, or if they had been dealing with the party for whom it was so'd, the defendant was not liable, unless he *specially contracted* to the effect mentioned in the declaration. Fifth, That the judge misdirected the jury by omitting to tell them, that in estimating the damages they could not take into consideration the value of the run at any time subsequent to the breach. Sixth, That he improperly allowed evidence to be given of the value, at a time subsequent to that breach. Seventh, That the verdict was against evidence, or the weight of evidence. Eighth, That the damages were excessive, and calculated upon some wrong basis.

The case was argued on these several grounds, by Mr. Cary and Mr. Wise for the defendant, and by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Faucett for the plaintiffs. We then took time to consider our decision; the delivery of which, from the pressure of other duties, has been delayed until now.

We are of opinion that a nonsuit should not be entered. There was at all events some evidence, from which the jury might consider whether the defendant in fact did at the sale disclose, and whether the plaintiffs otherwise then knew who was the principal;—or whether afterwards, with knowledge of the principal, they elected to charge him. We also think, that the Judge's direction on those points was in accordance with our former judgment; and that both are supported by Hanson v. Roberdeau, Peake's Cases, 163, and Franklin v. Lamond, 4 C.B. 637.

We are opinion, that the acts of putting up to sale and selling a sheep station conveyed an assurance to purchasers, that an inserest in land was to be sold; the nature of which is in this colony so notorious, and actions in reference to which are so frequent, that we necessarily have judicial knowledge of the meaning of the term. By it has long been meant a tract of Crown Land, over which the occupier has (or ought to have) the written License of the Crown, or the Governor on behalf of the Crown, to depasture sheep and other cattle. These Licenses are annual only, but are ordinarily—under statutes, and various established and known Regulations—renewed from year to year, either to the original licensee, or to persons purchasing from him. We therefore think, that whoever put up this station for sale virtually stated, and engaged, that the vendor then had or was entitled to a license for its occupation; and thereby substantially made such a promise, as was co-extensive with the contract, and its breach, stated in the declaration.

We are of opinion, that the letter of December 1851 was an authority to Mort and Brown only; and that, strictly construed, it was not an authority for the *sale* at all—the instructions for which appear, by the terms of the letter, to have been conveyed previously. If that document, therefore, gave no authority to the defendant alone, and if he acted solely under it, without any other instruction or power, he certainly would be liable to this action; for then he was simply an auctioneer *without any principal*:—and, if no principal then existed, none could have been disclosed, or could be afterwards discovered. But the letter, and the circumstances which preceded and accompanied it, are nevertheless most material; and it may be found, that the defendant had in fact the necessary authority—although possibly neither by that letter, nor from the individual signing it.

The Judge appears to us to have been clearly correct, in not telling the jury as a point of law, that Ferriter was Donaldson's agent in writing the last mentioned letter. There is no obligation cast upon a defaulting mortgagor, to act as his mortgagee's agent in directing a sale of the property. On the other hand, it was unnecessary to tell the jury that Ferriter was Donaldson's agent, in point of fact. The letter was before them, as part of the evidence from which they were to conclude whether Ferriter, or Donaldson, or either of them, was the principal; and his Honor has reported to us, that the counsel on either side contended—the one, that the letter was an authority from Donaldson, and the other that it was from Ferriter. Inasmuch, therefore, as the attention of the jury was abundantly called to the point, the Judge acted rightly in leaving its determination entirely in their hands.

The fourth ground has already, in effect, been disposed of; and no further remark on it appears to us to be necessary.

We are of opinion, though not without some doubt on my own part, that evidence of the value of the station in 1854 was rightly received by his Honor. The jury were to assess the damages, sustained at the time when the contract was broken; and that was evidently when the contract itself was made. From that time, (i.e. 1852), the period of Statutory Limitation would have commenced; and the plaintiffs' cause of action, therefore, was then in existence. Now, as until a subsequent change is shewn, the law presumes the continuance of an existing state of things, (Price v. Price, 16 M. and W. 242, per Parke B.,) an existing circumstances may be evidence of their existence at a prior date, if their commencement be unknown. In matters of prescription, fifty or fewer years' enjoyment has been held to be evidence of immemorial usage; and acting as a Magistrate at one date, was considered by the Queen's Bench in Doe v. Young, 8 Q B. 63, to afford some evidence that the person was a magistrate at a previous period. On the same principle, in the case of the Queen v. Moses, convicted at the Goulburn Assizes in September, 1848, of the crime of Arson, this Court held on a case reserved, that expressions of malice towards the owner of the property, used by the prisoner some months after the act, were properly admitted as evidence of a similar state of feeling against the owner at the time of that act. And so, here, evidence that buildings and other improvements of great value existed on the station in 1854, was *some* evidence that they also existed there two years previous.

For the reasons given, we see no ground for supposing that the damages given were calculated on a wrong basis; and we cannot say that, looking at the evidence, the amount awarded is excessive.

Having now determined all the points of law raised on behalf of the defendant, as grounds for a new trial, we proceed to consider the objection which was taken to the Judge's direction, and in effect to the former judgment of the Court, by the counsel for the plaintiffs. The objection is this. The defendant was party to a written contract with the plaintiffs, and therefore cannot be permitted to show that he made it as an agent. Higgins v. Senior, 8 M. and W. 834. It appears to us that the present case may be clearly distinguished from Higgins v. Senior, even if it be taken as proved, that the contract here was reduced to writing. The evidence was, 1st, the advertisement for re-sale, in which it was stated that Mr. Mort would re-sell the station, &c., by *public auction, at his rooms*; 2nd, the written conditions of sale; 3rd, the bought note hereinbefore set out; 4th, Mortimer's evidence that he bought at that auction, when the conditions were read out by the defendant; and 5th, Mort's evidence—"I believe that the conditions of sale read are the same as those in the book signed by me and Mortimer." But, as these conditions did not disclose who was either auctioneer or vendor, being headed, "Terms and conditions of sale of the Toomcul Station, on the 2nd April, 1852," the utmost we can collect is that there was a written contract, in the defendant's book, (not produced, notwithstanding notice to produce it,) signed by the defendant, which stated a sale by auction, on those conditions, according to the advertisement.

Assuming that such was the written contract, so signed, the points of distinction between this case and Higgins v. Senior are marked. There the defendant appeared clearly, by the writing, to be the principal. No words were in the document which denoted that he was otherwise. But in this case there is a clear distinction, on the face of the conditions of sale, between the auctioneer and the vendor; who appear in those conditions to be different persons. For instance, on the fall of the hammer, a deposit is to be paid into the hands of the *auctioneer*. If the purchaser should fail to comply with the conditions, the deposit is to be forfeited to the *vendor*. If disputes arise between bidders, the *auctioneer* is to decide:—if between vendor and purchaser, they are to refer it to arbitrators, chosen by *themselves*. Hence, if we conclude in fact that the defendant contracted in writing according to the conditions of sale, we may (especially on reference to the sold note) as reasonably infer that he sold according to the advertisement; and by that we think it plain that he described himself as an auctioneer.

It is not clear, however, that the contract in question is shewn by the evidence to have been in writing; and, if not in writing, the decision in Higgins v. Senior has no application. There is still a further answer. The real objection to the evidence in Higgins v. Senior, and the point which the Court there evidently had in contemplation, as may be seen from Baron Parke's judgment, was this:—that a party to a written contract (see Rex v. Cheadle, 3 B. and Adol. 833,) is *estopped* from adducing oral evidence, to discharge himself from the liability apparent in and by the writing. But here enough evidence was admitted, without objection, to enable and also entitle the jury to find that there was a principal other than the defendant. Goddard's case, 2 Rep. 4; Vooght v. Winch, 2 B. and A. 662. On these several grounds, we think that Higgins v. Senior does not touch this case; and that our former judgment, and the Judge's direction founded on it, were right

It may be proper to add in this place, that, by virtue of a General Rule made by this Court, the defendant here, having omitted to plead that there was no writing under the Statute of Frauds, is unable to derive any benefit from that enactment.

The only point which remains for consideration is whether the verdict was against evidence; and in the discussion of this, we shall be obliged to examine some of the evidence more in detail.

Towards the end of the year 1851, Ferriter being indebted in £1400 and interest upon the mortgage already mentioned, and Donaldson being about to visit England, the latter desired Ferriter to come to Sydney; and there announced to that gentleman his intention to sell the property, in order to get his money. Ferriter demurred, saying that the surest mode of payment would be by retaining the property; but Donaldson replied that he must sell. And then (according to Ferriter) the two went to Mort, and *Donaldson* arranged with the latter about advertising. This arrangement, Donaldson stated, *might* have been before Ferriter signed the letter of December, 1851; and Mort distinctly swore, that he advertised upon instructions received from Donaldson alone. We think the conclusion reasonable, therefore, that the letter was signed by Ferriter after the first advertisement had appeared; and that this was inserted by Donaldson's instructions only. This conclusion is supported by the fact, that the letter itself (the body of which was written by Donaldson) begins thus; "should a purchaser be found for my sheep and station, *now* advertised for sale by you by my instructions," you will please account to Mr. Donaldson, &c.

It may be argued, of course, that Donaldson acted as Ferriter's agent in instructing Mort; and that this appears by the words in the letter, "advertised for sale by you *by my instructions*." But Mr. Donaldson spoke only of one interview between Ferriter and Mort; namely, on the occasion before the first sale, when the letter (according to Donaldson) was signed. Mr. Donaldson, on the contrary, had many interviews with Mort about the matter. Although Mort said that he did not recollect seeing Ferriter's letter before the last trial, he admitted that he *might* have seen it. And although Ferriter stated that the letter was signed by him *after* going to Mort's, yet as he declared that he saw Mort frequently about the sale, and also *once* went to Mort's with Donaldson, on which occasion he could hardly have gone (as he says) "to ask if Donaldson had said anything about stopping the sale,"—we think that Mr. Donaldson's recollection that Ferriter signed that letter, and gave it to Mort, when the three were there together, may safely be relied on. But the question still remains, did Ferriter sign and give that letter as his own act, and thereby adopt Donaldson's previous instructions as his own.

It appears to us, that there is nothing in Mr. Donaldson's account of that letter, except his own conclusion respecting it, which differs in substance from Mr. Ferriter's. Mr. Donaldson's evidence is this—"Mr. Ferriter agreed with me, that the sheep and station should be sold to pay me. We went to Mort's, and there this letter was given to him by Ferriter. It was written by me, and signed by Ferriter." He adds, that Donaldson and Company (Mr. Donaldson's mercantile firm) were Mr. Ferriter's agents; and then concludes thus: "I was then acting *as agent* in the matter."—Mr. Ferriter's account of the transaction, *after* mentioning Donaldson's declaration that he must sell the property, and put up the sheep and station accordingly, is as follows:—"I went with Donaldson to Mort once. Mr. Donaldson arranged about the advertisement with my consent. I said, 'I am in your hands—do as you please.' He went to Mort's once or twice without me." Then, having looked at the letter, Mr. Ferriter thus continues: "I was making out my account in Mr. Donaldson's room. He went out—came back—wrote a paper, and said—Old fellow, sign this; only to authorise me to receive the money. I signed, without reading it."

Considering then the relation between these parties, Ferriter a defaulting mortgager and Donaldson an unsatisfied mortgagee, anxious to get his money, and about to leave the colony,—the latter therefore desiring and resolved to sell, while Ferriter was anxious to retain the property, and begged Donaldson *not* to sell it;—considering also the defendant's testimony, that Donaldson shewed great anxiety about the sale, and gave all the instructions respecting it, observing on one occasion that he was going to England, and must close this matter up, that he "was sorry for Ferriter, but there was no use in letting the thing go on,"—we deem it most unreasonable not to conclude, that Donaldson, *motu proprio* employed Mort to sell; and that Ferriter afterwards signed the letter, at Donaldson's dictation, to strengthen the latter's position. We have not been unmindful of other portions of the evidence; but, taking all of it together, we think it clear that it was Donaldson personally, who employed Mort to make the first sale.

That sale took place in February 1852, and Donaldson attended it; Ferriter having previously left Sydney. According to Mort, not contradicted by Donaldson, the latter instructed him as he went on, and told him when to knock down the property. After that sale, Graham not having completed the purchase, Donaldson told Mort to re-sell at Graham's risk; and, at the second sale, Donaldson directed Mort as he did on the first occasion. Ferriter came again to Sydney between these two sales, but returned to the station before the last; and he swore that this took place without his intervention. Nor is there anything in the evidence to contradict that assertion.

The name of Ferriter was used, no doubt, in the arbitration respecting Graham's default:—but every proposition by the latter was referred to Donaldson alone, and he alone received the money. In like manner, the proposition of the plaintiffs, immediately after their purchase, for an extension of time, was decided upon by Donaldson only; and the mortgage, executed by them thereupon, was to that gentleman—in his own name. We are of opinion, under these circumstances, and for the reasons already given with respect to the first sale, that Donaldson alone directed the sale mentioned in the declaration; and that, in so directing it, he acted for his own benefit, and by no instruction from Ferriter, actual or inferential.

The next point to be considered is the knowledge possessed by the plaintiffs, or one of them, (the knowledge of one in this respect being equivalent to knowledge by both,) that Donaldson was in fact the principal directing that sale. Now it appears, by Mortimer's evidence, that before the auction he and Anderson had arranged to be partners in the purchase; and that, before the bidding, the latter went to Donaldson, as he (Mortimer) well knew, and obtained sundry particulars from him as to the station. According to Anderson, Mr. Donaldson said that the title was all right, and showed him receipts to confirm that statement. Mortimer moreover knew that Donaldson was in the auction room, and taking an active part there during the sale. He in fact heard Donaldson make statements about the sheep, and improvements on the station, and its grazing capabilities. That evidence, had it stood alone, would have been strong to show knowledge in the plaintiffs that Donaldson was the principal. But the conclusion is fortified by many other circumstances. We might refer, on this head, to the plaintiffs' letters alone. There is no reason for inferring from them, that the fact of Donaldson's having been the party selling became known, for the first time, after the purchase; but it can hardly be disputed, that the plaintiffs continually in that correspondence allude to, and occasionally in almost so many words describe him, as having filled that character. Mortimer said that Mort, during the biddings, guaranteed a good title:—but he also says that, almost immediately after the sale, Anderson asked if Mort *did* guarantee a good title—when the latter's reply was, "Every thing is guaranteed *to me*." The defendant did not explain, added the witness, *by whom*. But, considering what they then all knew of Donaldson's position, the explanation would scarcely seem to have been necessary. Mr. Ferriter stated, that on the day of the plaintiffs' arrival at the station, or the day after, Mortimer said in the course of conversation, that he had heard he (Ferriter) was owner, but that Donaldson held a mortgage, and had sold him off. This information, in so far as it relates to Donaldson's being the mortgagee, was assuredly, quite as likely to have been received *before*, as after the plaintiffs' purchase. But, looking at the probabilities of the case, it preceded the sale; or why was Donaldson then the person referred to?—and why was he the party to whom, without objection or inquiry, (so far as we can discover,) the plaintiffs a few days after the sale executed a mortgage, for the balance of the purchase money? If indeed Mort is to be believed, Mortimer was expressly told by him that it was *Donaldson* who was selling. All these things being considered, we feel satisfied that at the time of the sale, although they doubtless now believe otherwise, the plaintiffs were aware that Donaldson was Mort's principal.

But, if not at that time, there is abundant evidence to show that at all events after the sale to them the plaintiffs knew that fact; and, with that knowledge, instructed a solicitor to bring an action against Donaldson, for the identical cause in question here. It seems clear, that they never heard of Ferriter as the principal till long after the sale; and that they never dreamt of charging Mort, until informed that they had made a mistake in looking to Donaldson. But, by their previous election to sue that gentleman, the plaintiffs had (we think) precluded themselves from resorting back to the agent. And it was not just, the facts being considered, that they should do so. For, had not Mort known that Donaldson alone was looked to, he would perhaps have availed himself of opportunities of obtaining the title, which a stranger in the interim succeeded in procuring.

Upon the whole, after most careful consideration of all the evidence in this case, being of opinion that Mr. Donaldson employed the defendant, that the plaintiffs knew at the sale (or certainly after it) who was the defendant's principal, and with that knowledge elected to charge him, and not the defendant, and feeling satisfied (in the words of Mr. Justice Alderson, in Belcher v. Prittie, 10 Bing. 429) "that, upon some misunderstanding or mistake, the jury have come to a wrong decision," we are bound in justice to the defendant to order, and we do accordingly order, that there shall be another new trial of this cause.

It is not to be expected, that in announcing its conclusion upon a large body of testimony, disclosing matters on portions of which there may be much room for discussion, the Court shall notice all those matters:—still less, that it shall examine in detail the several arguments. We certainly have not, in this judgment, attempted the task. It has appeared to us to be sufficient, on this part of the case, to indicate plainly the view which, on the whole, we take of the facts, and specify the particular points on which we mainly rest that conclusion. But, before arriving at that conclusion, I may venture to say that the Judges have deliberated on, and as I believe anxiously weighed, every point and every argument. The tribunal, however, to which this cause is now about to be submitted—not very largely assisted, perhaps, but certainly not prejudiced by this judgment—will have before it all the materials, to enable the eminent persons who preside there to supply our deficiences; and we entertain no doubt that, if either party has failed hitherto in obtaining it, justice will eventually be done.

(NOTE.—This judgment was to have been delivered on Wednesday last, pursuant to the Rule respecting judgments in vacation; but the unavoidable absence of the Chief Justice from Sydney prevented it. As the judgment, however, is in type, and the parties are anxious to obtain the decision, we have been requested to publish it—the formal delivery in Court being postponed to the next sitting day.)

## WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TESTIMONIAL AND PRESENTATION. — On Wednesday afternoon last, a number of gentlemen met at the Commercial Hotel, Windsor, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial and purse to district constables Tiernan, of Richmond, and Grainger, of North Richmond, as some acknowledgment of their very active services in the police for a number of years, particularly in the capture of cattle stealers. A subscription had been set on foot some time ago, and the sum of £101 had been collected. Mr. James Cunneen having taken the chair, addressed Messrs. Tiernan and Grainger, and with much pleasure handed them the sum subscribed, divided as follows: to Mr. Tiernan £67 6s. 8d., and to Mr. Grainger £33 13s. 4d. A suitable address in writing also accompanied the money, which was gratefully acknowledged by the recipients. Mr. J. Cunningham addressed the meeting, and shortly afterwards the proceedings terminated. We have much pleasure in adding our testimony to the deserved mark of approbation which has been thus awarded to these very active police officers.

## RICHMOND.

PURSUANT to notice previously given, a meeting of the parishioners was held in the vestry of St. Peter's Church, on Monday, 20th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain matters contained in the Bishop's circular, addressed to his clergy, on the subject of a Church constitution. Five parishioners were present. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Elder, incumbent of the parish.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by reading the circular of the Bishop, and having done so, invited the gentlemen present to express their opinions on the questions therein proposed. He would refrain from stating his own views at present, nor would he say anything which might be calculated to influence the meeting in arriving at a decision. Before the meeting terminated he should be prepared to express his opinion on the matter before them.

Mr. JOHN WHITFORD said he could see no reason why the formation of a church constitution should not be proceeded with at once. He thought the Bishop had already had quite sufficient time and opportunity to become acquainted with the requirements of the Church; and he believed the clergy of the colony were quite competent to give him all the assistance and advice he required. He could not see what would be gained by the Bishop going to Melbourne; time would be lost, and after all, the counsel he might derive from conferring with the bishops of the other colonies might not be acceptable here. It appeared to him that the Bishop was afraid of the power being taken out of his hands, and that he therefore wished to delay the establishment of a constitution. He would move, "That it is desirable that the Bishop should at once summon his clergy to a conference on the subject of a Church constitution."

Mr. LONG seconded the resolution, observing that he could see no necessity for the Bishop going to Melbourne, when there were so many clergymen in his own diocese quite capable of giving him advice.

Dr. Selkirk believed the necessity for some form of Church government adapted to the circumstances of the colony was generally admitted, and he also believed that no one was more sensibly alive to this necessity than the Bishop. But although he admitted the necessity for the formation of a Synod, he could not agree with those persons who thought it a light matter, or one of easy accomplishment; he believed it to be a subject of vast importance—involving great interests, and surrounded with difficulties. This was shown by the fact that in the other colonies in which constitutions had been formed, no two were found to be alike; nor had any very satisfactory results issued from their establishment. It ought to be borne in mind that the Bishops of Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, and New Zealand, having occupied their sees for a considerable number of years, must have gained experience which would well fit them to give counsel and advice on matters connected with the Episcopate; and it was to seek such counsel and advice, that the Bishop proposed to visit Melbourne before calling his clergy to a conference. They should not forget that their Metropolitan had only been in the colony two years, during which time he had been most laboriously employed in travelling over and becoming acquainted with the condition of the various parts of his extensive diocese. It was unreasonable to suppose that in so short a time he could accomplish that which his late lamented predecessor (with nearly twenty-five years' knowledge of the circumstances of the colony) was unable to undertake without making a voyage to England. He (Dr. S.) was quite sure his lordship had no wish or intention to delay this matter unnecessarily, nor did he fear the loss or diminution of any power now vested in him. He believed the Bishop to be actuated by no other motive than a desire to promote the best interests of the Church, and had no wish to retain any power which was not necessary for the conservation of those interests. As a truly sincere and conscientious man, the Bishop felt the heavy responsibilities which attach to his high office, and would, he (Dr. S.) believed, most heartily co-operate in the promotion of any scheme which would lighten the burden of those responsibilities without interfering with the efficiency of the episcopate. He would move, as an amendment, "That the Bishop be allowed a reasonable time to proceed to Melbourne to confer with the Bishops of the other colonies, prior to summoning his clergy to a conference on the subject of a Synod."

Mr. ABRAHAM CORNWALL seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the meeting by the chairman, and was declared to be carried.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that his opinion quite coincided with that of the majority of the meeting, and he thought it was not desirable that the Bishop should hastily be committed to any proceeding which might hereafter prove disastrous to the Church.

## HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

*(From the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.)*

THE ENSUING RACES.—The Maitland Races, to take place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th August, promise to be very good ones. On Wednesday the last day expired for making entrances for several of the principal races, and a meeting of the Stewards was held on Thursday afternoon, to open the entrance letters received by the Secretary, Mr. E. Drew. For the Maiden Plate ten are entered, but Lauristina declared disqualified:—Orlando, Lauristina, Messenger, Elinah, Sweet Brier, Geneva, Lady of the Lake, Socrates, Young Queen, and Days of Old. For the Nicholson Purse there are eight entries:—Maid of Australia, Little Wonder, Sancho, Electricity, Fly, Rajah, Doctress, and Eureka. For the St. Ledger five are entered:—Electricity, Lauristina, Young Queen, Days of Old, and Fair Nell. For the Prince of Wales Stakes the entries are four:—Tosseanns, Smuggler, Little Rover, and Valentine. For the Galloway Stakes the entries are:—Maid of Australia, Egg, and Wanderer. And for the Railway Plate four are entered:—Emperor, Little Wonder, Rajah, and Dora. Two other of the races did not fill, the Maitland Town Plate of £100, 2½ miles, and the Members' Purse of £50, welter weights, three miles; and for these two the Stewards decided to allow the entrances to remain open till Monday evening the 3rd August. It will be seen from the entries already made, that the Maitland Races of 1857 promise to be worthy of the reputation of the Hunter for good nags, and good sport.

FREDERICKA RUSHWORTH.—Nothing has yet been seen or heard of this unfortunate young woman. Her brother reached Maitland yesterday, but has hitherto failed to find any trace of his missing sister. When in England, it appears that she was at times afflicted with fits of temporary insanity, and he concludes that she must have destroyed herself whilst suffering under a similar attack. No further effort to recover the body has, we believe, been made, caused by the uncertain information of her fate. The spot where it was thought likely she had thrown herself in,—from the fact of her clothes being found on the bank—was we believe, well dragged on Wednesday last, without effect, and certain incorrect rumours on Thursday of the young woman having been seen in East Maitland, put a stop to any further search for the time. But now, when it has almost become a matter beyond doubt that Fredericka Rushworth has met with an untimely end, every exertion should be made to ascertain the particulars of her death, and for the recovery of the body. At present, the fate of this young woman is wrapped in mystery. She had only been, we learn, a few months in the colony, and had few acquaintances in it. She has a sister in Goulburn, who is married to the Rev. Mr. Colley—formerly of Morpeth—to whom it is possible she may have gone, but it is feared the hope is an improbable one. Any information respecting his lost sister will be thankfully received by the brother, who resides near Black Creek, and is in Mr. Lindsay's service.

THE CASE OF JOHN DOYLE.—Many of our readers will be much gratified to learn that the Government have consented to grant John Doyle, the late West Maitland letter-carrier, a gratuity of £50. The application for a pension or gratuity was made some time since, and yesterday a reply was received through Mr. Jones, M.L.A., who enclosed the Colonial Secretary's letter to Mrs. Doyle, containing the above intimation.

THE WIDOW FRANKLAND RELIEF FUND MEETING.—A public meeting convened by Major Crummer in accordance with a requisition from inhabitants of East Maitland, was held at the Court-house, East Maitland, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of raising a fund for the relief of the widow and orphans of the late John Frankland, who lost his life during the late disastrous flood, while endeavouring to rescue others from a watery grave. Some fifty persons were present. Mr. J. Kingsmill was called to the chair. Several speakers addressed the assembly, who advocated, in eloquent and pathetic terms, the cause of the widow and fatherless. It having been resolved that a fund should be raised for the purpose contemplated, it was therefore moved and unanimously carried, (3rd) "That the sum of £30 be remitted to Mrs. Frankland for the relief of her immediate wants, and the balance of the amount subscribed be entrusted to trustees to invest in this colony, and to remit the interest quarterly to England, for the joint benefit of the late John Frankland's orphan children and widow; the latter to partake of it so long only as she remains single and of good moral character. Should the amount subscribed, however, not be considered sufficient for investment, that it be remitted at once to Mrs. Frankland for the benefit of herself and children." Mover (Mr. F. Nainby) remarking, that this resolution had been cautiously drawn up. If a large sum of money were collected and remitted to Mrs. Frankland at once, it would be, perhaps, quite possible that some worthless fellow might marry her for the sake of it, and the orphans would lose the benefit. To prevent this, it had been proposed to invest the money in this colony, according to the resolution, if a sufficient sum were raised; but if not, the money might be sent home and conveyed to Mrs. Frankland by the clergyman of the parish or some other person. The resolution was to meet contingencies and prevent misappropriation. The sum of £50, it was stated, was already in the hands of the Committee, and a farther sum of £30 was collected before the meeting broke up.

## MAITLAND FLOODS.

In the early part of this month, a letter on the above subject, written by Mr. G. Boyle Whyte, late senior surveyor of the Survey Department of New South Wales, was published in the *Mercury*. Mr. Whyte, it appears, has had the opportunity of watching and examining the floods for the past thirty years, his experience therefore is of great importance. He says:—

"I have marked and noted the Hunter floods, of the years 1826, 1832, 1840, and 1857. The first of these reached to within sixty-six feet of the north angle of the old police barracks of East Maitland, and the present site of the town of West Maitland was then, to all appearance, a sea, interspersed with islands—the tops of the brushes—occupying the brush lands of the day.

The flood of 1832 was not so high by four feet as the flood of 1856, and yet upon that occasion I personally rescued in a whale boat, from the roof of his hut, old O'Donnell, the patriarch of Wallis's Plains, as he was then termed. The poor old man was sitting awash, as I have described, just opposite the new Waterloo Inn, near the junction of Wallis' Creek with the Hunter.

I have given you the maximum of my flood recollections; the last disastrous affair has been the minimum; and the circumstances as attending them, observed by others as well as myself, have now become a matter of history, and of serious import to all interested in the well-doing of Maitland as it now is. From my observations I deduce that the recent flood did not reach to within from six to eight feet of that of 1826, but the noted point before referred to is still in existance to speak for itself. From what I have noted in a professional position, over a period exceeding thirty years, in which the river elements of this important district have had much of my attention, I may be held harmless in publishing it as my opinion that if the recent disastrous rains had extended over another twenty-four hours, and the wind, instead of being constant to the west-south-westerly, had vesred round to the south-east-easterly, the loss of life and property to an alarming and far more devastating extent would have been inevitable throughout the whole of the flooded lands of the Hunter and its tributaries.

I have been accustomed to hear that no such Hunter floods, as are here recorded, could occur again, owing to the clearings which have been going on. I believe no such thing. The clearing of a country will, doubtless, facilitate the exit of accumulated waters, but the exit of these waters depends upon the position of the main drain with its affluents—upon its volume as compared to theirs—upon its embouchure, and the tidal influences affecting it. The cleared ground, however, bears no proportion to the uncleared; and on viewing it from a commanding point, such as the Sugar Loaf or Winder's hill, may be represented by a few pins' heads upon a chequer board.

The causes of the overflowing of the River Hunter, at Maitland, are, in my opinion, as follows:—

First—The River Hunter holds the important position of conveying to the ocean the surplus waters of some five millions of acres of land. Now one half of that acreage is mountain country, which pays its tribute to the river by a variety of torrents

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 26.—City of Sydney (s.), Captain Moodie, from Melbourne the 23rd instant. Passengers—Messrs. M'Pherson, Goodlet, Chalears, Walsh, de Nahmer, Bailey, Houn, Blyth, Bonnar, Dr. Lang, and 37 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

July 26.—Ocean, brig, 175 tons, Captain Lyons, from Tongataboo 9th June. Captain, agent.

July 26.—Gertrude, brig, 198 tons, Captain Dunning, from Auckland 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Bratty, Miss Murphy, Messrs. Ormister and M'Gladiy. Captain, agent.

### DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Martha for South Sea Fishery.
July 25.—Magnet, for Guam.
July 25.—Balmoral, for Hobart Town.
July 25.—Golconda, for Callao.
July 25.—Omar Pasha, for London.
July 25.—John Bunyan, for London.
July 25.—London (s.), for Melbourne.
July 25.—Brighton, for South Sea Fishery.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Wanderer, for Melbourne; Gold Digger, for Singapore.

### CLEARANCES.

July 25.—Wanderer, brig, 140 tons, Captain Rozes, for Melbourne.

July 25.—Gold-digger, 150 tons, Captain Barber, for Singapore, via Bally, in ballast.

July 25.—London (s.), Captain Cottler, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Samuels, Mr. J. T. Kerr, Mr. S. B. Skinner, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Lee, 2 Misses Moss, Mr. Solomons, Mr. R. Allen, Miss May, Miss Langmaids, Master Beazley, Mr. T. A. Rowe, Mr. G. O. Ormsby, Mr. John Stevenson, and 31 in the steerage.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

July 25.—Paterson Packet, Australia, Sister, Ariel, and Harp, from Newcastle, with 358 tons coal; Elizabeth Cohen, from Wollongong, with 40 bags wheat, 40 bags maize, 20 bundles cabbage-tree, 20 kegs butter, 93 sheepskins, 54 hides, 30 trusses hay, 20 packages furniture, 400 palings; Victoria, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels maize; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 291 bags maize, 91 trusses hay, 37 bags bran, 5 boxes eggs, 2 bags 16 dozen pumpkins, 1 cask tallow, 14 hides, 1 cask bacon, 11 bags flour, 6 pigs, sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 44 bales wool, 40 casks tallow, 113 hides, 52 trusses hay, 172 bags flour, 102 bags bran, 66 bags maize.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 25.—Harp, Norna, Ariel, Rapid, Paterson, and Venus, for Newcastle; Sarah, and Gazelle, for Brisbane Water; Sarah, for Shoalhaven; Rover, for the Hawkesbury.

### IMPORTS.

July 26.—City of Sydney, from Melbourne: 522 bags sugar, 8 casks brandy, Order.

July 26.—Ocean, from South Sea Islands: 22 tons cocoanut oil, 5000 cocoanuts, 30 ¼ lbs. preserved bananas, 3000 lbs. arrowroot, Order.

July 26.—Gertrude, from Auckland: 4 half-tierces tobacco, 2 hogsheads brandy, 13 firkins butter, 279 bags wheat, 1300 bags potatoes, 35 bags onions, Gilfillan.

### EXPORTS.

July 25.—Wanderer, for Melbourne: 364 cases brandy, N. Gifford; 320 cases brandy, J. Alexander; 10 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks wine, J. G. Waller; 1243 bags oats, 11 drays, 1000 feet cedar, 1000 spokes, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 44 bags rice, Merrill and Leavitt; 118 cedar boards, P. Punch.

July 25.—London (s.), for Melbourne: 133 firkins butter, How, Walker, and Co.; 2 cases, Geard; 5 cases, 2 bales, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 packages, T. Bowden; 2 cases, Sands and Kenny; 30 half-chests tea, T. Skinner; 15 cases, 3 bales, Young, Lark, and Rennett; 15 casks oatmeal, Mason, Brothers and Co.; 4 cases cigars, E. H. Pollard; 7 casks wine, E. Rottman and Co.; 2 cases, Tunsall; 3 winches, Buvers and Learmonth; 3 cases, T. W. Day; 350 bags maize, Muldendorff and Co.; 20 hogsheads whisky, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 2 casks, 2 cases, S. Callaghan; 78 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 1 case, Nathan; 5 hogsheads brandy, 20 hogsheads gin, 120 cases brandy, H. Fisher; 36 bags maize, W. S. Gray; 1 table, J. Barrett; 12 packages machinery, W. M'Donald; 21 bags maize, 12 firkins butter, J. Needham; 1 case, C. T. Wilson; 2 cases, Sheriff; 44 bags maize, E. Lowther; 1 case, Rossiter and Lazarus; 36 bags maize, W. Pritchard; 6 boxes 1 coop poultry, Aarons; 1 case books, Hutchinson; 31 casks fruit, O. Hickman; 3 cases, Brush and MacDonnell; 8 casks butter, Micklejohn; 1 parcel, Webb; 1 package, Sharwood; 1 trunk, C. Smith; 7 casks, 1 case, Ainsworth; 1 case, Ryf, Gaister, and Co.; 35 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 3 buckets, P. N. Russell; 1 parcel, J. Fairfax and Sons; 1 box, Captain Boyd; 2 casks 1 bag plants, J. Baptist; 12 casks fruit, J. Freeston; 21 packages, Gill and Co.; 38 bags maize, J. M'Kanney; 1 case 30 casks fruit, H. Griffiths; 2 casks hollow-ware, Clarke; 20 kegs butter, 94 bags maize, 4 bales, T. Allen; 1 case fruit, M'Donald; 2 iron blocks, R. Towns and Co.; 37 casks 3 cases fruit, 4 cases eggs, T. Beck; 1 coop turkeys, Irving; 4 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, F. Foy; 2 cases fruit, C. Scott and Co.; 138 casks 3 cases fruit, 1 case, T. Lawless; 30 casks fruit, T. Neads; 3 crates vegetables, Weekes; 4 horses, Newcomea; 1 horse, Dickson; 1 horse, T. Bowden; 2 horses, H. Dangar; 8 horses, Mitchell; 1 horse, G. Hill; 1 omnibus, Solomons.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Singapore, via Bally.—By the Gold-digger, at noon, if not underway.

For Mauritius.—By the Fanny Fisher, this evening, at 6.

For Auckland.—By the Moa, this evening, at 6.

For Wellington and New Plymouth.—By the Polly, this evening, at 6.

For Port Curtis.—By the Coquette, at 5-30 p.m.

For Gabo Island.—By the Elizabeth Ann, this evening, at 6.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, July 25: Sarah, 121 tons, Captain Firth, for Auckland; Staghound, 117 tons, Captain Elliott, for Launceston.

There is no report by the Ocean from Tongataboo, no vessels having been seen.

The City of Sydney left Port Phillip Heads at 5 p.m. on the 23rd and arrived here at 5 a.m. yesterday. The weather has been very thick all the passage, which accounts for her detention. The Gazelle, brig, was passed entering Port Phillip, and the Wonga Wonga (s.), 30 miles S.E. of the Schank.

The brig Gertrude, Captain Dunning, left Auckland, at noon July 11th, with a smart breeze, which carried her 900 miles the first seven days, afterwards experienced nothing but light winds and calms. On Saturday morning, 25th, at daylight, fetched close into Broken Bay, the wind being light from the South to S.S.E. did not enter the heads until yesterday. Saw nothing on the passage.

The Columbian (s.) sailed from Melbourne, for Suez, at 9 a.m., on Thursday morning, with the following passengers:—Southampton: Dr. Burke, Mr. P. Muir, Captain Newlands, Mrs. James Simpson, Miss Saldwyn, Miss Brown, Mr. James Ross, Mr. Andrew Bruce, Mr. Edward Arnold, Mr. Taylor. Malta: Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. J. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Virginia Fisher, Master Fisher, Margaret Fisher, servant, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. R. Cheeseman. Point de Galle: Captain Jackson, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. Sheppard.

### NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

July 25.—Waratah (s.), from Sydney.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 25.—Speculant, Trial, Shamrock, Mary, Pacific.

### MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Tricolor, Avick, Kimeo, from London; Yarrow, Texas, from Newcastle; Caroline, Columbian, R.M.S., from Sydney; Themis, Sir John Franklin, from Liverpool.

July 21.—City of Sydney (s.) from Sydney; White Swan, from Adelaide; Eagle Speed, from Liverpool; Essex, Blanche Moore, from London; Sebim, from Newcastle; Kitty Simpson, from New York.

July 22.—Montrose, from Gottenburg; Fortune, from Sydney; Neptune, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.—Miami, for Sydney; Friends, Elisabeth, Little Pet, for Newcastle; Red Jacket, for Liverpool.

July 21.—Water Nymph, for Mauritius.

July 23.—Junet, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

July 21.—Douglas, Fayaway, for Newcastle.

July 22.—Monarch, for Sydney; Jessie, Alma, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.

July 22.—Monarch, for Sydney: 35 casks carbonate of soda, 188 cases salad oil, 141 cases preserved oysters, 70 casks cement, 25 casks plaster, 2000 bags flour, 409 bags sugar, 71 hogsheads ale, 44 cases claret, 89 hogsheads and 220 cases brandy, and 17 cases sardines.

July 22.—Columbian (s.) for Suez: 51 packages, containing 46,171 ounces of gold, and 21 boxes containing 74,000 sovereigns.

Extracts from the Melbourne papers:—

The City of Sydney left Sydney Heads at 7.15 p.m. Saturday, 18th instant, and passed through Port Phillip Heads at 3 a.m. on 21st instant. Captain Moodie reports fine weather during the passage. The City of Sydney has on board supplies for Gabo Island Lighthouse, which will be landed on her return trip.

The E. and A. R. M. Co.'s s.s. Columbian passed through the Heads about 8 p.m. Monday, and announced her arrival in Hobson's Bay about 11 p.m., by a gun from her gunn. During the passage one of the lady passengers gave birth to a son.

H. M. C. S. Victoria will embark the committee appointed to inspect the Western ports at noon to-day, 23rd instant, and proceed on her cruise.

The Tricolor encountered a severe gale, which lasted from 28th to 29th June, during which she split topsails and other sails. A seaman named George Load, native of Deal, fell from the royal yard, struck the rail, and was killed, on the 10th April.

Post Office Notices.—Many letters addressed to New Zealand, presumed to be dated from Melbourne, as they bear Victorian postage labels, have been received at this office from the General Post Office, Sydney, stamped "mis-sent." The above letters have apparently been put on board Sydney steamers at this port at various times, without the preliminary process of posting; against which practice the public are cautioned, as letters so transmitted will in every instance be undoubtedly returned to this department by the Sydney authorities. A. M'Crae, General Post Office, Melbourne, 21st July, 1857.

### GEELONG.

CLEARED OUT.

July 21.—Lorenzo Sabine, for Sydney.

### ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.—Ocean Wave, Star of Peace, from Cape of Good Hope.
July 15.—Robertina, from Newcastle
July 16.—Navarino, from Plymouth.
July 17.—John Ormerod, from Sydney.

Murray River Navigation.—Our Port Elliot correspondent, writing on Monday last, says:—"The Coris, steamer, from Adelaide, commanded by Captain Germain, hove in sight yesterday morning off the Murray mouth, where, under the direction of the harbour-master here, who was stationed on Barker's Knoll with a signal, she lay until high water, at 12 a.m. She crossed the bar in 13 feet 3 inches of water, with a draught of 8 feet 6 inches. She made the passage to the Goolwa in good style, with 100 tons of cargo, the period occupied in the passage from the Lightship, Port Adelaide, to the mouth being only 14½ hours, and the quantity of fuel consumed not more than 4¼ tons. Her arrival at Goolwa was regarded with much satisfaction, and goes far to demonstrate the practicability of navigating the mouth of the Murray, and the benefits now likely to be derived from the recent survey of that estuary by Captain Douglas."—*S. A. Register.*

The Navarino.—The ship Navarino signalled her approach by the discharge of three guns at 7 a.m. yesterday, the 16th instant, but, in consequence of a dense fog overhanging the Gulf, she was not sighted until near noon, then standing to the south making for the Lightship anchorage, having, owing to the thickness of the weather, overshot that beacon. On being boarded by our shipping reporter, she was discovered to be manned by the emigrants, owing to a serious mutiny which had taken place amongst the crew, seven of whom were in irons. Three of the ringleaders, named Thomas, alias J. Sanderron, John Havre, and David Strathen, had behaved in a disorderly manner to the surgeon-superintendent and the officers of the ship, and towards the single women. The original cause of the disturbance was the ill-conduct of these three men towards the female emigrants. The doctor found it necessary to complain to the captain; but the fellows replied with abusive threats, declaring they would take the lives of both captain and surgeon, and otherwise acted in a menacing manner. On July 9th the sailors were a second time discovered between decks at 8 p.m. by one of the constables; and on the captain and surgeon going below and requesting them to go on deck they refused, using at the time most threatening language. Captain Morgan then collared one and forced him on deck. Here the whole of the starboard watch obstructed his passage aft; but, aided by his officers, he made his way through them. They followed him to the quarter-deck, challenging the captain to fight, and threatening to knock his brains out, and appeared so excited that he at one time deemed it necessary to call upon the emigrants to aid in working the ship. The emigrants unanimously volunteered to do all in their power, and twenty-four single men were appointed to the two watches, twelve in each. On July 11th the starboard watch, having shown a disposition to be again mutinous, and it having been ascertained that they intended to attack the emigrants who assisted in working the ship, the volunteer sailors were recommended to arm themselves. This step had the effect of preventing an attack. On the evening of that day the ringleaders, finding further attempt to cause a disturbance was effectually guarded against, gave themselves up, and were placed in irons. They were given into the custody of the police immediately on their arrival. The Navarino reports having experienced on June 29th a severe hurricane, during which the lifeboats were stove in and the wooden davits smashed.—*S. A. Register.*

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The following extract from the *New Zealander* will show the very heavy weather experienced by the Gertrude on leaving the port of Auckland:—"Our smart little friend, the Gurtrude, Captain Dunning, has made another most excellent though tempestuous passage of nine days from Sydney, whence she took her departure on Tuesday, the 16th, at 1 a.m., with stiff breeze from the westward. Towards daylight, the wind shifted to S.E. and E.S.E. heading the ship to N.E. In the course of the forenoon the wind began to breeze up with thick cloudy weather and heavy rain, and by 6 p.m. it had increased to a gale with constant rain, and the ship being put under double reefed topsails and foresail. Knowing that he could not be far from land, Captain Dunning was under the necessity of carrying a heavy press of canvas to keep off a lee shore, and, in doing so, the jib pendant parted, the jib split, and was blown almost to pieces in endeavouring to take it in. At midnight the gale was very heavy with a fearful cross sea, which caused the ship to labour greatly and to take a quantity of water on deck, breaking two of the water casks adrift. On the following morning, the same boisterous weather continued, the ship thrashing on under a press of canvas. At 3 a.m., however, the wind suddenly shifted to the northward, and the ship wore to the S.E. It still blew as hard as before, and the sudden shift knocked up a heavy confused sea, which tossed the brig about, causing her to labour greatly and ship much water. She refused to answer her helm, and shipped a sea which filled the deck-house, poured down into the lower cabin, and washed two of the passengers out of their berths. At daylight, sighted the land about Newcastle to leeward; discovered that five parts of the chain gammoning that secured the bowsprit had been carried away. In the course of the forenoon the wind again shifted from north to west-north-west, and in the afternoon flew round to east and east-north-east, blowing hard, the brig carrying double-reefed topsails and foresail. At 8 p.m. the wind suddenly fell light, and at midnight it became calm, the vessel labouring heavily in the fearful sea that so many shifts of wind had raised. On the 18th light baffling winds with a heavy cross sea, water constantly breaking on board. In the course of the morning the wind set in steadily at west-north-west: made sail accordingly."

### THE LIFE-BOAT OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.

The following is the report of a sub-committee, consisting of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., president of the Royal National Life-boat Institution; Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B.; Captain Washington, R.N., F.R.S., Hydrographer of the Admiralty; Mr. James Peake, designer of the life-boat; and Captain Ward, R.N., inspector of life-boats to the Society, appointed by the institution to consider the question of the best means of making the life-boat of the Society better known in the colonies and in foreign countries:—

1. That they have caused to be prepared a drawing of the life-boat on the scale of ¾ of an inch to a foot, showing plans and sections of the boat, of the mode of construction, of the delivering valve, with a full specification of every detail necessary for a boat-builder to construct a boat.

2. That this drawing has been lithographed. A proof of it is now laid on the table; and, as soon as it has been examined to see that it is correct, it will be ready for transmission to all parts of the world.

3. That from inquiries they have made, and information they have received, life-boats are wanted at the following places:—In the British colonies: Bermudas, Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, Sable Island, Mauritius. In Foreign Parts: The Sulina, mouth of the Danube, and a life-boat carriage at Dunkirk. The boats for Bermuda and Mauritius, it is believed, will be ordered by the Colonial Office, and probably are in course of construction. At Sable Island Judge Haliburton offers every assistance in his power.

4. As inquiries are frequently made respecting the best form of life-boat carriage, the sub-committee recommend that a drawing of the four most approved plans suitable for different sorts of beach be made, and circulated with the life-boat drawing.

(Signed) Northumberland.

London, May 7.

### THE SUSANNAH CHRISTINA.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—About three years back I was unfortunate enough to have a small consignment of goods sent me by the Susannah Christina, which on its arrival here was seized and sold together with my goods, and from that day to this I have been unable to get a penny returned. Can you or any of your readers inform me when I shall receive any compensation? I was told six months ago that the average had been adjusted, and yet I can get no information on the subject. It was my first consignment, and the loss has been a serious one to me, and any information would be thankfully received by

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| July. | | Rises | Sets | High Water. Morn. | Aftern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Monday | 7 0 | 5 12 | — — | 0 12 |

Moon.—First Quarter, 29th instant, at 7 h. 17 m. 49 s. a.m.

### GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Train. | Goods | Mixed Trains. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Leave— | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Sydney | 6-30 | 10- 0 | 1-20 | 4-25 | 5-15 |
| 2 | Newtown | 6-37 | 10- 7 | 1-27 | 4-32 | 5-52 |
| 5 | Ashfield | 6-47 | 10-17 | 1-47 | 4-42 | 6- 2 |
| 6¼ | Burwood | 6-52 | 10-22 | 1-52 | 4-47 | 6- 7 |
| 7½ | Homebush | 6-57 | 10-27 | 1-57 | 4-52 | 6-12 |
| 13½ | Parramatta | 7-18 | 10-48 | 2-18 | 5-13 | 6-33 |
| 17½ | Fairfield | 7-31 | 11- 1 | 2-31 | 5-26 | 6-46 |
| 23 | Liverpool | 7-43 | 11-13 | 2-43 | 5-37 | 6-57 |

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10-45 a.m. Mail.

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | | Goods | Mixed Trains | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Leave— | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | | p.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Liverpool | 6-30 | 9-15 | 11-30 | A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1-30 p.m. | 3-30 | 5-45 |
| 4½ | Fairfield | 6-43 | 9-28 | 11-43 | | 3-43 | 5-58 |
| 9½ | Parramatta | 6-51 | 9-46 | 12- 1 | | 4- 1 | 6-16 |
| 14 | Homebush | 7-15 | 9- 0 | 12-15 | | 4-15 | 6-30 |
| 15½ | Burwood | 7-19 | 9- 4 | 12-19 | | 4-19 | 6-34 |
| 17 | Ashfield | 7-24 | 9- 9 | 12-24 | | 4-24 | 6-39 |
| 20 | Newtown | 7-37 | 9-22 | 12-37 | | 4-37 | 6-52 |
| 23 | Sydney | 7-43 | 9-27 | 12-43 | | 4-43 | 6-57 |

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9-30 a.m., 2-45 p.m., and 5-30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9-15 a.m., 3-30 p.m., and 6-15 p.m.

### GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | Sunday Trains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Leave— | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point | 7-30 | 3- 0 | 7-30 | 3- 0 |
| 9½ | Hexham | 8- 0 | 3-30 | 8- 0 | 3-30 |
| 16½ | Maitland | 8-24 | 3-54 | 8-24 | 3-54 |

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | Sunday Trains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | Leave— | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Maitland | 8-45 | 4-10 | 8-45 | 4-10 |
| 6½ | Hexham | 9- 5 | 4-30 | 9- 5 | 4-30 |
| 16½ | Newcastle | 9-39 | 5- 4 | 9-39 | 5- 4 |

## The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

We have been much gratified with some loose numbers of the *British Workman*, a new publication devoted to the operative classes. The woodcuts are admirably executed. They relate to topics of sterling interest to the heart of man.

The *Illustrated London News* is a wonderful achievement, and is probably highly attractive to the majority of readers, still it is a work of pageantry; it is a repository of fashion—it presents the glare of wealth, and the grandeur of power. From it the poor man often turns with discontent. The excluded classes feel that it belongs to a world which scarcely appertains to them; it is ever a contrast to their condition. Even those who take more impartial views of life, and occasionally delight in watching its more splendid exhibitions, feel something like weariness, with endless Court processions, fashionable balls, and gaudy stage scenes.

The *British Workman* is a publication of four pages, price one penny. It takes up varieties of life among those who live by manual toil, and by the tool of the graver it offers many touching and impressive lessons. The idea is a noble one, and justly calculated. The working-classes have no great esteem for charity balls, nor even for soup kitchens; for systematised charities, however necessary, seem to point to the permanent dependence and degradation of a large portion of mankind. Real works of benevolence, mercy, and skill, are however always welcome; especially those which may be participated even amidst the unpolished forms of rustic life, and which reveal in the cottage of the lowly the grandeur of a human soul.

The *British Workman* talks truth to its readers, it is intended to show that the leverage which is to raise the operatives of England must be moved by their own force. It is not political disabilities nor social diversities of rank, which cause their depression, but ignorance of the laws of nature, the want of forethought and self-control, and, above all, the demon Intemperance. Of course, all who elevate the moral condition of their own class, must at the same time raise its importance in the State, increase its actual share in government, and effectually protect it against hostile legislation. On the other hand, no political enfranchisement is worth a straw to the operative classes if it leaves them the serfs of demagogues, and the prey of gin-sellers. The skilful and intelligent operative is as little inclined to bend before the hero of the mob, as to place his neck beneath the yoke of an oligarchy. Every man who, by the force of his own mind—by his self-denial and perseverance—achieves a better position for himself, is facilitating the elevation of the class from which he springs.

The *British Workman* addresses the social affections of working families. The love of home, is the source of happiness; but many English workmen have no home. This is partly for want of intelligence, partly for want of morality. It is proved that an English operative when a young man, may without actually losing a sixpence, become the owner of a house. The mere saving, by avoiding removals without urgent cause, and by the difference between the payment of a small interest and a large rent, will make him owner of his dwelling. This is in England, but how much greater facility in the colonies! Domestic happiness—often, family affection quits the stifled dwelling where there can be neither order nor repose. Many a wife becomes inactive, desponding, and slatternly because she has no place to put her "things;" because she can have nothing which cheers the eye and gratifies womanly pride. We should not be inclined to say that it is impossible to be good in a poor wretched hole; but it must be very difficult indeed. Our clerical readers will remind us of Lazarus. True; but he lay at the gate, where at least he had air and sunshine.

The *British Workman* gives in every page instances of the rise of the operative to the position of the engineer, the architect, the politician, or the philosopher. These examples, when set forth for a right purpose and in a right spirit, are refreshing to the struggling and hopeful. It is all very well, of course, to say that the son of a barber or of a collier may become a Lord Chancellor, or a duke; he may—but it is hardly worth any man thinking about. There is something infinitely better; that any man of intelligence, thrift, and steady purpose, may, if not visited with unusual calamity, become independent. His course is clear, not indeed to a peerage, but to what much more concerns his happiness, a cheerful hearth and smiling home. He may not see his children bedecked with jewellery; but he may see them ruddy with activity and the health and contentment it produces. It is within the circle of these conditions that the pearl of life is to be found; all beyond, may be dispensed with without much regret.

The attempt to attract the family of the operatives of England to an illustrated work, devoted to themselves, has been made several times, and it will succeed in the end. There is ample room. The things which please them are illustrations of life—of great passions, in their softer, or purer, or in their more energetic aspects; the scenes of domestic love, of suffering, and of sorrow; the examples of self-devotion, courage, and magnanimity in the rough every-day affairs. Their good sense revolts from the impure and meretricious; they like the picture on which the gaze of father, wife, and daughter can meet, and turn from to each other, with glistening recognition.

It is both natural and desirable then that from these perennial sources the operative's family should derive their chief satisfaction. They will not be schooled like inferiors; they will not accept ostentatious patronage; they do not want lofty condescension; they will not submit to be drugged with a conventional religionism; but they take pleasure in tracing through the battle and journey of life the steps which others have trodden, and the evils they have overcome. They like a hero of his own tale, but only when he *is* a hero; not when all is sham! There are some men who by a fulsome humility draw contempt on themselves. We can only hear with laughter and derision those who call attention to the pedestal on which they have raised themselves when we find it composed of mere trick, impudence, and grimace. Those who are ostentatious of their humble origin, and from which they have been thrown up, by no virtue of their own, are often not only the grossest but the vainest of men.

The operatives of a new colony like this have everything to hope if they are true to the great laws of social happiness. There will be times of comparative difficulty and depression; but they may easily place themselves out of their reach. It is useless, however, to hope for any improvement from political changes, unless the dwelling be provided with shelves and the hearth be kept clean.

We wonder whether there are really persons in this colony who cannot get on in spite of energy, industry, and prudence. If so, are there no means of helping them—no dormant capital or inactive benevolence? Can it be true that amidst all the opulence of our natural resources any must, except from decrepitude, be helplessly destitute?

One of the latest wonders in the wonderful City of London, is the great new reading-room at the British Museum. Its lofty dome is such a striking monument of engineering skill, and such a graceful structure, viewed as a work of art, that even the sightseers have included it in their rounds, and the silent students poring over their books have been a little disturbed by the constant ingress of visitors who came not to study but to stare. It is most worthy of admiration, however, when, considered as a tribute to the growing intelligence of the times—when regarded as a proof at once of the increasing eagerness on the part of the public to make use of the hoarded stores of information contained in the library, and of the willingness of the Government to afford every facility for making that information available. Only those who are acquainted with the literary life of London know what an invaluable treasure ready access to this splendid library is, and what a constant and extensive use is made of it. It is not merely the historian—slowly compiling a work which posterity will not willingly let die—that spends his hours there, wading through forgotten pamphlets, and collating the contradictory comments of rival newspapers, whose editors have long since slept peacefully; nor the novelist hunting up the manners and dialect of a past age to reproduce them in a work of fiction. A crowd of workers in the literary hive, intent on more ephemeral work, may be seen to slip in and out to take a peep at some book of reference or hunt up some desired piece of information. Reviewers, magazine writers, contributors to the daily and weekly journals, lecturers, divines, and orators both in and out of Parliament find in the British Museum Library the means of widening and correcting their information, and of adding force and illustration to the subjects they are studying. The beneficial influence exerted upon the literature of the colony by this ready access to the accumulated products of the thoughts of all ages, it is impossible to describe, and the advantage is diffused whereever the current literature reaches. Tens of thousands of persons who never saw London are the wiser for the books ranged in rows on the shelves of the national library. The learning immured there in vellum and calf finds its way out in driblets to the public understanding. In histories and romances, in speeches and sermons, in leading articles, and in pamphlets, it enters all households, and becomes the living possession of the people.

Even in despotic countries large and valuable public libraries are to be found. There is not a capital of any pretensions in Europe where the visitor cannot be shown the national library. In the United States of America also magnificent libraries are forming. Book-hunters in England often complain that in trying to purchase scarce and valuable works they are anticipated and outbid by emissaries from America, who are to be found all over Europe, amply supplied with funds to pick up whatever rare and precious product of the literature of past ages may show itself in the market, and to send it across the Atlantic to enrich the libraries that are growing up in the far West.

In the principal towns of Great Britain there has been of late years a great increase of public libraries—libraries adapted more for the general reader than for the professed student; more for those who are bent on acquiring information than for those who are desirous to reproduce it. In some instances wealthy gentlemen have found a noble way of spending their surplus capital by opening to their less fortunate fellow citizens the stores of the national literature. In other instances advantage has been taken of a recent enactment which authorises local taxation for local libraries. And in some cases the athenæums and literary institutions have been sufficiently prosperous to enable very respectable libraries to be gathered together.

In some of the British colonies an emulation has been aroused to imitate this characteristic feature of the social condition of the mother country. At the Cape of Good Hope there is a very fair library. Our neighbours in Melbourne, ashamed of the little roomful of books at the Mechanics' Institute, which was the only collection to which there was general access, have lately established a good public library, and erected a suitable building for it on a convenient site. In Adelaide too a somewhat similar movement has been made. The government has bought up the Mechanics' Institute, which has long struggled in vain to form a library, being only just able to meet its current expenses, and has transformed it into a colonial institute, endowed with an annual grant, and to be accommodated with a suitable public building.

New South Wales, the oldest of the Australian colonies, is somewhat behindhand in this respect. The warmest supporter of the Sydney School of Arts admits, sorrowfully, that the library of the institution is altogether unworthy of it, and falls immensely below what is wanted. The Subscription Library, though good as far as it goes, is confined to a select few, the rate of the annual subscription closing it against many who would otherwise be glad to avail themselves of its advantages. The managers of this institution, sensible that its benefits are undesirably limited, suggested a plan some few weeks back, by which the books might be thrown open to general perusal, on condition of the Government becoming purchasers of half the property at its present value, leaving still to the proprietors the exclusive right of taking books home. There might be some awkwardness in the Government being co-proprietors with private persons in such a scheme, but as a stepping-stone to something better—as an economical and intermediate arrangement between the present institution and a public library worthy of the colony, it deserves consideration. If, during the course of the coming session of Parliament there should be any opportunity for squeezing a little useful legislation in between the successive struggles of parties for place and power, the suggestion might be profitably discussed by the Assembly. If anything is to be done, however, it should be decided on without delay. The Committee of the School of Arts are exerting themselves laudably to improve that institution, and in aiming at a new building one great object is to secure better accommodation for a large library. It is not expedient, however, that the public efforts in this respect should be distracted between rival claims. One good library will be better than two, each of which would be on a smaller scale, and largely filled with duplicate volumes.

Surveyor for Mudgee.—Our new surveyor, Mr. J. A. H. Price, arrived in town last week. We understand it is his intention to survey several town allotments forthwith. Mr. Price has informed us that it is the intention of the Government to reserve a block of land in the centre of Mudgee for a public square. This was much wanted and will be an improvement to the town. The block intended to be reserved is situate near the hospital, and is bounded on the north by Gladstone-street, on the south by Denison-street, on the east by Church-street, and on the west by Perry-street.—*Mudgee Newspaper.*

The Mudgee River Diggings.—It may not be known to many of our readers that from Guntawang, fifty miles down the Mudgee River, gold is being found in large quantities. There certainly are not at present many diggers at work, but we have been assured that, if a sufficient number of people arrive to test the ground, these diggings will turn out to be second to none in the colony. About fifty persons are at work on the river five miles below Guntawang and we are credibly informed that the whole of them earn from fifteen shillings to a pound per day. The sinking is not more than twelve feet, and in some places surfacing is going on. Stores are plentiful.—*Mudgee Newspaper.*

St. Leonard's—The Roads.—The roads of this township, particularly those parts of the Lane Cove Road from Wareham's Hotel to Bay-street, and from the Union Inn for half-a-mile further on towards Lane Cove, are in a most disgraceful condition; being to persons on foot almost impassable, and to loaded vehicles quite so; the drivers having to evade the worst parts, and to create fresh tracks, by cutting away the brush on the sides, which is a great inconvenience. We hope that the "Lane Cove Road Trust," whose duty we believe it is to enquire into these matters, will not procrastinate, but at once adopt some measures whereby the present dilapidated state of these thoroughfares may be remedied.

We are requested to direct particular attention to John G. Cohen's sale, this day, at his rooms: a large quantity of damaged goods, groceries, bacon, &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. have requested us to call particular attention to their sales this day, viz., at the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Yankee notions, agricultural and farming implements, ironmongery, woodware, brushware, baskets, &c.; at 1 o'clock, Hazall and Gallego flour, at Messrs. Rottman and Co.'s stores; at 2 o'clock, damaged Allsopp's ale, and Truman's porter; at the Circular Quay Shed, at quarter-past 3 o'clock, damaged oats; on the Circular Quay at half-past 3 o'clock, the cargo of red hardwood pine, ex Velox; and at half-past 5 o'clock, damaged yellow deals, ex Canymede.—Adv.

Murrell and Miller request us to call the particular attention of buyers of boots and shoes, jewellery, and pianofortes, to their sales, to take place this day, at their rooms, No. 232, George-street. The damaged portion to commence at 10 o'clock; and the sound at 12 o'clock. See advertisements.—Adv.

## MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Thursday, 23rd July.—Doubts have been thrown on the legality of the promulgation of the proclamations of the Queen in Council, with reference to the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, inasmuch as these proclamations have been published by the Governor, without any preliminary movement on the part of the Legislature of the colony. Lord Grey's despatch of the 8th December, 1854, to Sir William Denison, recommended his Excellency to act upon an "address for the Legislative Council, desiring you to publish and bring into effect the Order in Council," &c., &c. The despatch of the Lords of the Treasury, of the 4th December, 1854, contains, as you are aware, a suggestion that, "before any steps are taken for a coinage at the Sydney Mint," a short colonial Act should be passed, declaring these coins to be legal tender within the colony. Neither the recommendation of Lord Grey, nor the suggestion of the Lords of the Treasury, have been followed in Victoria. The proclamations have been published, and the banks have received and issued the coins struck off at the Sydney Mint as lawful moneys of the realm. The Custom House authorities have permitted of their export free of duty. The question was brought under the notice of the Assembly by Mr. Greeves on Monday, when further consideration of it was made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

Whatever may be the decision of the House as to the legality of the course pursued by Sir Henry Barkly, with the advice of his Council, there is but one opinion of the selfishness of that pursued by the Banks. Immediately on the appearance of the proclamations in the *Gazette*, they collected together all the British sovereigns in their establishments, and refused to part with them except at a premium. The spirit of the proclamations—that hereafter the Australian "pieces of gold money" were to be of the "same respective weights, fineness, and *values* with the sovereigns and half-sovereigns now current within this our realm"—has been entirely overlooked. Imagine what will be the chagrin of the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, and Mauritius, when they find that the sovereign which they have admitted into their currency on an equality with that issued by the British Mint is declared by the Australian banks to be of a less value. Such is, in reality, the effect of the unwise proceeding of the managers of the branch establishments in Victoria.

The Assembly has done very little this week, except to fritter away the public time; and the constant recurrence of personal disputes tends to lower the character of even such discussions as are carried on. The strong animosity which has arisen between Dr. Evans and Mr. Michie has given rise to recriminations and allusions—not conveyed in coarse language perhaps, but in a style of invective which two gentlemen of the acknowledged standing of these should never indulge in. A natural consequence has been that some members of the Assembly have been encouraged to this kind of warfare, and, less experienced in rhetoric than Messrs. Michie and Evans, have mistaken coarseness for severity of retort, and think that they are sarcastic when merely abusive. Mr. Fellows, last evening—when Dr. Evans alluded to his having attended to oppose the Land Bill in spite of a physical ailment which had on a previous occasion compelled him to ask the assistance of another hon. member to enable him to walk home—interrupted by

## SYNODICAL ACTION.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting was held on Friday evening last, in the parochial schoolroom, Trinity Parish, to consider the questions proposed in the Bishop's Circular Letter, relative to the formation of a Church Assembly in this diocese.

The Rev. F. ASHWIN, minister of the church, presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer. He then observed, he need occupy only a few moments in introducing the subject upon which they were called upon to deliberate that evening. The Lord Bishop of the diocese had been pleased to address a letter to his clergy, proposing two questions, upon which he invited expressions of their views and also the views of the laity. (The Bishop's letter was then read.) He trusted that the spirit manifested in the latter clause of the letter would characterise that meeting. He said if the Church of England in this colony ever stood in need of that wisdom which cometh from above, and which was first pure, then peaceable, gentle, full of mercy and good fruits, without wrangling, and without hypocrisy, it needed it now. They were evidently approaching a crisis in the history of the Church of England in this colony which must materially influence her spiritual welfare. They trusted and prayed that the Synod so loudly demanded by some, and as much dreaded by others, would, if formed, be made, through the gracious protection of the Head of the Church, a means of rendering that branch of Christ's Church more fruitful and efficient, better able to gather in the wanderers and to feed the fold. But they could not but feel that it might be otherwise—that by a rash and unchristian spirit in the members, who might take an active and prominent part in her deliberations, her power for good might be much lessened instead of increased. With those few remarks, he should invite the opinions of the gentlemen present upon the matter.

Mr. H. MOORE rose, and observed that, in order to provoke the expression of the meeting's sentiments upon the matter, he would move the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having considered the questions contained in the circular letter of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, on the subject of a proposed form of Church Government in this diocese, is of opinion that the consideration of the same should be deferred until his Lordship's return from his proposed visit to Melbourne, on account of the opportunity which he will have for conference with the suffragan Bishops, and the consequent information which he will be able to bring into the deliberations of the members of the Church of England in the diocese, when called together for that purpose."

Captain WARD seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. C. TUCKER said he need only remark that he perfectly concurred in the motion, and thought it would also receive the general approval of the meeting elsewhere. He observed, great stress had been laid upon the fact that the Bishop of Melbourne, when similarly engaged, had never come up here for information or counsel, and this had been urged in opposition to the Bishop of Sydney seeking it in that quarter. But they would recollect that at the time a similar institution was formed in Melbourne Sydney had no bishop, and that it was only in 1852 it was determined such an assembly as was now meditated should be constituted. The then Bishop of Sydney wished for two years in order to go to England to deliberate upon what was esteemed a most important responsibility, whilst the present Bishop, to obtain all the information it was so highly requisite he should have, required only two months.

Captain FOX thought that, even if there were not a necessity for the establishment of a synod or assembly, they ought in mere courtesy to wait the time the Bishop required. There would subsequently be plenty of time to review the whole subject.

Mr. R. C. WEBB thought much good would arise from the conference contemplated by the Bishop. He did not think such a course could be derogatory to the branch of the Church in this colony; in a multitude of counsellors there was wisdom, and he submitted the same might be said of bishops. Indeed, there were many important points which it was highly requisite should be known before entering upon such a matter.

Mr. E. G. WILTON considered it was the duty of every member of the Church, on a subject of so much moment, to express his opinion; and he would say that he thought the Bishop's proceeding was fully justified by the objects which it purposed to carry out. To obtain all the information that was available at the present stage, all must admit was a wise course. But if they acted hastily it was not improbable they might take steps which eventually they would have reason to regret.

Captain TOWNS said he had not given the subject much consideration, but he thought no good could arise from present opposition to his lordship's intention, and he fully concurred in the resolution. He thought there was opportunity afforded for observing the working of a Synod, and it should be taken advantage of. He was sorry he had not been able to devote more time to the subject, but he felt sure that his Lordship would do the best he could for his diocese, and he sincerely hoped that if there were any black spots in the working of the institution in question, he would be able to detect and avoid them. He would probably take no more time than was sufficient to carry out the object he had in view, and if it was necessary to discuss the subject as to its general expediency, sufficient opportunity would be afforded after his return; for by sanctioning the present proceeding, they did not in any way bind themselves to accept any form of Synod that may hereafter be proposed.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

Another resolution, to the effect that the former resolution should be forwarded to his Lordship, with an intimation of the entire unanimity with which it had been received, was also put and carried without dissent.

After a few remarks from the rev. CHAIRMAN, relative to the capabilities of the Synod for supplying the most necessitous of the present wants of the Church, he brought the business of the evening to a close by pronouncing a benediction.

## ST. PETER'S, CAMPBELLTOWN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ON Monday, the 20th instant, a meeting took place in the Church of England school-house, at 7 p.m., convened by the Rev. E. Smith, incumbent of Campbelltown, to consider the subject of the Bishop of Sydney's circular letter, addressed to the clergy of his diocese, relative to a proposed from of constitutional Church government. The meeting was respectably, but not very numerously, attended.

The Rev. INCUMBENT, having been called on to preside, opened the business with prayer, and then proceeded to read the Bishop's letter; pointing out the extremely judicious course, in his opinion, which Bishop Barker proposed to pursue, and urging the meeting to give a sanction by their proceedings to it. Among those who were present and took part in the discussion of the various topics, were two of the church wardens, Messrs. Chippendall and Turner, Dr. Bell, J.P., Mr. George White, Mr. B. Warby, and Messrs. Fisher, Sheffield, Watson, Chippendall, jun., &c.

Every one present seemed to be in favour of the early establishment of a Synod, and after a good deal of conversation Dr. BELL addressed the meeting, in a short but appropriate speech, during which he read extracts from the speeches of the Chief Justice and others at meetings in St Philip's, Christ Church, and other parishes in Sydney, and concluded by moving the following resolution, "That in the opinion of this meeting a constitutional form of Church government is necessary, and that the adoption of the same be recommended with as much despatch as possible; and we are further of opinion that no particular advantages can be gained by delay, or the conference spoken of and proposed by the Bishop in his circular." This was seconded by Mr. TURNER, and carried without a dissentient voice.

Thereafter a vote of thanks was very cordially given to the Rev. E. Smith, for presiding, and so promptly bringing the matter before the notice of his parishioners. It was hoped there would be a large meeting of the parishioners on that day week, when the Bishop of Sydney was expected to be present for the purpose of forming a branch of the Church Society in Campbelltown.

## NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR KINGSTON, NEWTOWN, AND CAMPERDOWN.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of the above localities was held on Friday night, at Mr. Consley's, Kingston Lodge Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a National School in that neighbourhood,

The Rev. Mr. Kent was called upon to take the chair; and after reading the advertisement that convened the meeting, the rev. gentleman went on to say that he had not anticipated being called upon to preside, but that he should always be glad to afford his support to the promotion of objects such as that under their consideration. He gave his preference to the National system, because he considered that it held out equal advantages for the instruction of the youth of all sects indiscriminately. He then called on those who took an active part in getting up the meeting to propose the resolution.

Mr. JOHN LUCAS had great pleasure in rising to address them on the occasion, because he thought a national school would be a benefit to the neighbourhood. Heretofore, two small rooms had been used as a schoolhouse, in which upwards of 60 scholars were in the habit of assembling: the rooms were quite inadequate to accommodate that number, as they were respectively only about 10 by 12, and 13 by 12. He had long been alive to the necessity of having a new and more spacious schoolhouse erected. About eighteen months ago an agitation had been got up upon the subject; a committee was appointed, and himself and Mr. Langhorn waited upon Mr. Josephson, and afterwards upon Mr. Holt, with the view to obtaining a piece of ground, and these gentlemen had handsomely agreed to give a piece of land on the Kingston Estate for the purpose. The piece of land at first selected was not approved of, but a second application for another piece in a more suitable locality was favourably received. Notwithstanding this, some of those connected with the movement threw cold water on these efforts, and the matter was allowed to drop. He, however had not lost sight of it; he had persevered with Mr. Richardson to attain the object contemplated by the meeting. They had called on Mr. Wilkins for information, from whom they learned that they were required to raise one-third of the necessary outlay before they could claim the two-thirds promised by the Government. If they raised £300 the Government would give them £600; if £500, the Government would give £1000. He did not doubt but that they would be able to raise the necessary amount, and hoped soon to see a national school erected. He would move the following resolution:—"That this meeting is impressed with the necessity at present existing for a national school, for the benefit of Newtown, Camperdown, and Kingston, and the neighbourhood, and that such school should be erected in a convenient and central position." He was convinced that the National system of education was the best. The Denominational system fostered those jealousies and sectarian animosities which were the bane of all mixed communities. (Hear, hear.) In a country like this, where the population was composed of persons professing every variety of religious creeds, there could be no doubt but that the National system was best adapted to meet the wants of the community. He thought if generally introduced the National system would have the effect of uprooting that ill-feeling which was generated by sectarian education.

Mr. R. RICHARDSON seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Mr. G. LANGHORN, after a few prefatory remarks, said that, as an old schoolmaster himself, he felt a strong interest in anything of the kind now proposed. He felt pleasure in proposing the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed local patrons of the school, and that they immediately take the necessary steps for its establishment, viz., Messrs. J. Lucas, Edward Raper, and R. Richardson."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. POOL, and passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON rose and said that after what had passed little need be added. He thought the National system well adapted for the community. The estimated cost of the school would be from £1000 to £1200. They had received a donation of a piece of land worth £200, and if they could get £200 more they would be in a position to claim the £800 conditionally promised by the Government, and so attain their object. He moved the following resolution:—"That, as by the rules of the National Board one-third of the estimated expenses of the cost of the school requires to be collected by the inhabitants of the district requiring the same, a subscription list be opened at this meeting towards that object."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. HINTON, put and passed.

A subscription was then entered into, and the amount of £28 collected. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

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THE OPERA.—The opera this evening is announced under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Denison, when LA SONNAMBULA will be performed. Madame Bishop, we are informed, intends giving a Benefit in aid of the funds towards the support of the Sydney Infirmary, previous to her departure from this city.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent informs us that on Thursday, the 23rd instant, an inquest was held by Dr. Bell, J.P., coroner, at Bankstown, about five miles from Liverpool, on the remains of a half-caste female child, named Julia Hoy. It appeared in evidence that the mother of the child, a half-caste aboriginal, is living with a man named Robert Gray, who farms a small piece of ground in that neighbourhood; that Gray and this woman, after leaving the child asleep in the hut, went to the hut of a neighbour named Martin Hughes, about one hundred yards off; they were not more than half an hour in Hughes' hut, when they heard a noise, but thinking it was produced by the railway train, they did not mind for a few minutes until they soon found that their hut was on fire. The woman heard the child scream out once or twice, and they all ran down to the hut, which was one mass of flames; and in less than ten minutes all was a blackened smouldering heap. Gray succeeded in pulling some bark away near to the situation of the bed, but found that the child, bed, and clothes were all consumed. This occurred about nine o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 20th, but how the fire originated no one could tell; next morning, at daylight, Gray went to Liverpool, and gave information to the police, and constable Paine came out and found the remains of the poor child, literally a mass of cinders. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from the accidental burning of the hut," exonerating Gray and the mother of the child from any blame.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A RAILWAY IN THE WESTERN DISTRICTS?—A correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* takes up this question, and, after glancing briefly at the opinions of Mr. Samuel, expressed at a recent meeting in Bathurst, and adopting the advice of that gentleman, viz., "That the representatives of the various Western districts should by their constituents be requested to make a dead stand against money grants towards the continuance of the Northern and Southern lines of railway, until the Government consent to a like expenditure on the Western line." He goes on to say:—"At present we have against us the Sydney people, because they desire a railway to Melbourne. Are they, in supporting the South route, furthering their own interest, even supposing that to be a correct line? I believe they will find out, when perhaps too late, their error, their regret that communication with the interior had not been their object; and I urge them to consider well, whether the Goulburn or Bathurst line will most tend to their interest, and which in itself is really the most important district. They will find that whilst Bathurst opens up the vast interior, the Goulburn line will only expose a strip of country enclosed on the West by mountains, and on the sea side by the Illawarra Mountains, or a barren coast. Bathurst, on the contrary, is the key to hundreds of miles of fertile lands; to say nothing of our minerals. From all I can learn, the engineering difficulties, between Picton and Goulburn, are nearly as serious as from Windsor to Bathurst; and if such be the case, why is it so great a prejudice is current against us? I fear from ignorance of our true position. It appears that after reaching Goulburn (100 miles) the approved line goes off at nearly a right line to Cunninghame Plains in the Lachlan District (125 miles); thus crossing that part of the country where the road is so equal to Sydney that preference is alternately given to each. Now, taking the distance from Sydney to Bathurst at 120 miles, and to Cunninghame Plains at 90 miles, the distance is actually less via Bathurst than by Goulburn, with this advantage: that, Bathurst once reached, the engineering difficulties are entirely surmounted! If, therefore, the difficulties from Picton to Goulburn are nearly equal to the Blue Mountain engineering terrors, I can safely assert the line between Goulburn and Cunninghame Plains to be a very rugged country indeed; so much so, that when the question of railway communication to Melbourne is fairly considered, I venture to predict that the line will go through Bathurst, or not at all. It will be well for the Sydney folks who are so urgent for the construction of the Melbourne line to examine the country beyond Goulburn and Bathurst, and to select the most eligible route, without regard to local interest or local advantages, but to the ultimate benefit of the whole community. We do not ask advantages which are not shared by our fellow colonists, but we do strongly object to our being left out in the general distribution of them. I am inclined to believe that the lines to Bathurst and Goulburn, would be contracted for by an English Company, in consideration of securing a large grant of land along the line, with the right of enjoying the profits of the rail for a period of years. In this way the country would be saved a large expenditure, and our most urgent wants supplied; for, it must be patent to all that a few years will entirely cut off internal communication, unless an increased expenditure is incurred to improve our roads. In conclusion, I would remind engineers of the difference of driving and cutting through the crystalline rocks of the country between Berrima and the Burrowa River, as compared with the easy sandstone of our Blue Mountain range, and the valuable use it may be put to when worked. It is even possible that it might pay its cost of excavation."

EXTENSION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The contract of Mr. Mark Faviel has been accepted by the Railway Commissioners for the extension of the Great Northern line, from its present terminus at East Maitland to the projected station marked out on the Racecourse at West Maitland, a distance of 2¼ miles.

THE MANEROO DIGGINGS.—The latest advices respecting the new gold-field of Bombala are unimportant, but they give the assurance that there is "no mistake *this time*;" and our informant had seen gold of Bombala yield. The auriferous locality is not far from the Delegate—to the southward of Bombala. Mr. Lawson's "Cragie Gold cup," presented at the late Maneroo races, was made of Delegate gold. The mention of "no mistake" is in allusion to the excitement got up respecting the Omeo diggings, about two years ago, and by which nobody profited at the time except a few local advertisers, and certain storekeepers and publicans. Those who know anything of the table-land of Maneroo are aware that it is an extensive country, said to be fully as large as Tasmania, but specially adapted for pastoral uses only, though many have asserted it capable of yielding, in favourable seasons, a vast amount of corn produce of excellent quality; together with the various growth peculiar to the cooler regions of the temperate climates; and the significant fact that the Sydney market supplies flour to nearly the whole of the Maneroo district is met with the plea of the district having been put to more profitable uses than corn growing of late years. The few flour mills in existence have only served the wants of a small population, and hence the dependence of the general community upon a "foreign market." The roads communicating with Maneroo, notwithstanding large sums of public money have been expended in *ventilating* the thirty or forty miles of forest lying between the approaches to that territory and the coast, are anything but what roads should be, and there is no probability that they could be made any better by any existing plans. Mainly in consequence of the impracticable character of these roads, the route at length recommended for the Omeo was by way of Port Albert, and through Gipps' Land. But Omeo is on one side of the plateau, and Bombala on the other. The latter lies between Nimithybele and Cooma, and is a post town which, whatever may be the destiny of Maneroo, ultimately cannot occupy any inferior position, owing to its advantages as a point of approach from the magnificent district of Twofold Bay, whose capabilities in yield of food supplies are fully adequate to the requirements of even a larger population than we at present possess in the colony. Indeed, were we to compass the main tracts of available cultivation ground lying between Twofold Bay and Bateman's Bay, (a little beyond the Mornya, a portion of which the province of Auckland comprehends), we should have in beautiful savannah territory, fit for the plough, a larger scope for vegetable growth of every description than the colony is likely to stand in need of for some years. Should road formation, properly speaking, go forward in the Maneroo direction, perhaps its main impulse will prove to have been in a necessity which gave it an indispensable sustaining. The late projector of Boyd Town sought to open up a direct tract from the neighbourhood of Twofold Bay to Bombala, but carriers have not availed themselves of it, and for years until lately the approved road has been by way of Panbula. This, however, is in many respects a very objectionable line of traffic, presenting many difficulties of transit, lying distant from any important open territory, and making carriage expensive—£20 a ton or so—for goods conveyed upon it. Latterly, the Twofold Bay Pastoral Association have formed a new avenue communicating with Maneroo from the vicinity of their stupendous squattage, but though this is said to be a shorter road to Bombala than the old one by thirty miles, there does not appear to have been any considerable amount of traffic upon it. There is yet another which is, perhaps, the most important of all projected channels of intercourse with the Maneroo country, concerning which great hopes are entertained, and to which a powerful Government subsidy, if not control, has been directed to be put in force. This is the route by Bateman's Bay, and the river Clyde, or Macleay. Should it be prosecuted with promptness, so as to forestall any superior project which the magnates of Twofold Bay and Maneroo might agree to fix upon and carry out, it would be a means of giving Bateman's Bay importance, as besides serving Maneroo quite adequately, it would connect with that country the rich territory of St. Vincent, including the gold-producing region of Braidwood.

FOSSIL BONES.—We yesterday inspected, at the office of the Surveyor-General, various fragments of bone, found in the cliff on the south bank of the Murray, about twelve miles east of Blanchetown. The bones are not petrified, but are highly dried, light, and porous, having lost much of their original substance, through the action of the atmosphere, or by long inhumation. They evidently form part of the remains of an animal of large size, though, as no professional examination has yet been made of them, we cannot say positively to what species of animal they belong. The fragments comprise what appear to be part of a shoulder-blade, a joint of the spinal process, a large ball-joint, with sundry fragments of ribs, and other portions not easily referable to their anatomical position. The bone which we took to be a spinal joint is about six inches in circumference, and about two inches thick, but contains no orifice for the spinal marrow. The joint-bone appears to have formed part of what is known as a "ball-and-socket" joint; it is of considerable size. The relics will doubtless undergo professional examination.—*S. A. Register.*

## MEROO GOLD-FIELDS.

MR. T. F. M'DONNELL, bullion broker at Meroo, who has been for many months engaged on the gold-fields, has addressed the following letter to the *Mudgee Newspaper and Mining Register*, which will be read with interest:—

"In looking over the Mudgee newspaper and Sydney journals, I often peruse accounts of the Merrendee, Stoney Creek, Peel's River, Hanging Rock, Rocky River, &c., gold-fields, but never observe the slightest mention of the 'Meroo;' not even in the escort returns in the Sydney newspapers does any remark appear therein that any gold-dust is forwarded from these extensive gold-fields. It is true that sometimes a large return is shown from Louisa Creek, but nowhere is the Meroo seen. Now, though about here and Mudgee the Louisa is known to be the station of a Gold Commissioner, and the receiving depot for all the gold in this portion of the diggings, still is this known to the greater portion of this colony and the sister colonies, particularly Port Phillip? I very much doubt this, therefore I consider it only just that some mention should be made in your journal; and as it appears that no resident or any other person will take the trouble to do only common justice to these diggings, I intend doing so, if you will publish my report. The old adage is well verified here—'what is everybody's business is no one's'—and consequently no one has troubled themselves about the matter. As I every week visit nearly the whole of the Meroo and Louisa Creek diggings I shall have much pleasure in giving you every information, and as far as I possibly can the truest, and most disinterested; but it must be borne in mind that reports are raised on all gold-fields that appear to have passed through a 'very strong magnifying glass,' and for these allowances must be made. I intend likewise as far as possible to forward you an account of the gold—the produce of these diggings—sent by each escort, with the names of the consignees. It will not be in my power to send the number of ounces forwarded by the Bank of New South Wales; but I am sure that an application made by you to the manager of that bank will meet with every attention, that gentleman having shown at all times a wish to forward the interests of the gold-fields and the town of Mudgee, and I need scarcely observe they are identified. I may here remark that two parties sent last week the produce of these gold-fields, exclusive of the Louisa, a larger quantity than any other gold-field, as per the escort returns of the 4th instant:—H. P. Wilson, Esq., 'Meroo gold,' 293 ozs. 8 dwts. 12 grs.; —Dickinson, Esq., 17 ozs.;—total, 310 ozs. 8 dwts. 12 grs. H. P. Wilson, Esq., 'Louisa,' 39 ozs. 7 grs. In the same journal the largest quantity sent appears from Sofala, viz., 262 ozs. 19 dwts, 21 grs., but by this day's escort Mr. Wilson forwarded (Meroo gold) 235 ozs. 1 dwt. 19 grs, and Louisa 13 ozs. 18 dwts. 6 grs., and this in the face of the week previous being a very wet one. These facts speak for themselves—no puffing is required, neither is the giant tongue of rumour.

"It is necessary that I should mention a known truism, that population and population alone is required to make the gold-fields of New South Wales a larger producing gold colony than Port Phillip. Even now, considering the small population, the diggings of this colony yield more of the precious metal than the sister colony, in proportion. Population is all that is required here to make these flourishing gold-fields. Many parts have not been half worked—the greater not at all—and how is it possible, with the scanty number of diggers, to be otherwise. Compare Port Phillip diggings—the machinery, steam, the capital there, and here. The same system of rough tools and implements of labour as were first used at the opening of these fields is still adhered to: no inducements held out for prospecting parties—no companies with small capital to assist them in their exertions: few miners can afford to prospect extensively on their own account, and therefore if gold cannot be readily found of course other diggings receive them, naturally to the injury of these. In concluding, for the present, these remarks, I must not, in justice, omit that very great credit is due to the Gold Commissioners and the police, for the quiet orderly manner in which these diggings are conducted: robberies are scarcely known, and life and property are as secure as in the City of Sydney, arising, in a great measure from the orderly and respectable population located here. We have some respectable and comfortable inns, well supplied stores, at which almost everything can be had at moderate prices, and every encouragement is, therefore, held out to industrious orderly people to settle down with their families amongst us; good wages, by perseverance, can always be obtained, and though we cannot publish accounts of immense nuggets, and findings of gold that remind one of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," or the splendid visions of a dream, still we can do no better by shewing by the escorts that for our limited population we forward to Sydney ample proofs that the diggers must be doing well. In my next I will endeavour, if possible, to send you a statement of the population of these diggings, and in juxta-position show the quantity of gold procured, allowance being made for the quantity taken to Sydney by private hands, and also the quantity held, the parties not requiring to sell, and this is not small, particularly among the Chinese, who merely sell for present wants. A large per-centage must, therefore, be added.

REPORT OF THE DIGGINGS.

PYRAMIL.—These are rapidly progressing, and for the population the quantity "bought" here every week is large. On my last visit I suppose at least 120 were at work; these are much scattered; the gold is rich in quality. Stores of all kinds are plentiful, at moderate rates; these are what is termed a "poor man's diggings," the work not being very laborious, the sinking shallow, and scarcely any rock or hard stuff to go through.

LONG CREEK, NUGGETTY GULLY, &c.—These for the want of population are not as prolific as could be wished; they are of large extent; gold very rich, prospecting parties are much required, and little doubt exists that large quantities of gold would be discovered: they are not half worked; formerly a great number of miners were at work here and doing well, but the rushes to Stony Creek, Merrendee, &c., drew them away.

DEVIL'S HOLE.—These have always been considered very rich and excellent diggings; a rush has lately taken place to the head of Devil's Hole Creek; this is a large gold-field, but the paucity of population prevents it being properly worked; 19 ozs. 10 dwts. 12 grs. were procured by a small party, in about fourteen days. I saw this gold; it is a very fine specimen, and very little if any inferior to Bendigo gold; I have seen some nuggets dug out here very free from quartz, and *almost pure gold*. The diggers are doing well and the yields large; it is rumoured that large numbers are expected from the neighbouring diggings. It is said that large quantities have been found, but for obvious reasons the parties will not sell, therefore so far it is a secret, but no doubt exists that with an extensive population here large nuggets and heavy finds would be the result. Pug mills are erected and in course of erection, and I hope in my next to report most favourably of the progress made.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK.—These have much recovered lately from their dulness. From enquiries here, I hope to be able to report, very soon, some rich finds. Edwards and his sons have been very successful, and other parties whose names I am not permitted to mention are doing very well. If we have a continuance of dry weather, a large portion of these diggings will be worked—too much water at present prevents them.

REDBANK.—A rush has been made here lately, they are expected to be very prolific. Stores are being removed from other diggings here.

RICHARDSON'S POINT.—These have always been considered most excellent diggings; the gold is very fine. I might almost term this place a little village—good and comfortable inns, well supplied stores, in fact, every accommodation for travellers and diggers, at moderate rates; the population is on the increase, but it is very small to work properly these extensive diggings, stretching out, as they do, for such a great distance along the Meroo. No doubt exists that they are most prolific; but the want of population prevents justice being done to them. Several pug mills have been erected. One belonging to Jackson's party, within a short distance of this point, is well worth a visit. It is on a new system—the machinery simple, but, at the same time, most useful, and saves a great deal of labour; it is his own invention. It is a pity these diggings are so neglected; a great portion have never been worked at all.

PUBB POINT, LONG CREEK.—The same remarks apply to these diggings. They are, and have been, much neglected. With good stores, inns, and every accommodation on these extensive gold-fields, still the want of prospecting parties and population prevents their being properly worked. Lately, the diggers are on the increase—pug mills are being erected, and we may soon expect some favourable results.

AVISFORD.—These diggings are much improved. A new rush has been made to Sailor's Gully, about 1½ mile from here; many are doing well. The quantity purchased this week is large, considering the number of diggers at work. The gold is of a good quality, and favourable accounts plentiful.—In my next I hope to report favourably of the progress made here.

LOUISA CREEK.—I regret to find that these extensive diggings are not progressing so well as might be expected; numbers left formerly for the Merrendee—some have done so lately for the Sailor's Gully; still, I think this can be only temporary—these rushes all diggings are liable to; and numbers often return, and find the old better than the new. Prospecting parties are out, and little doubt seems to exist that heavy finds of gold and large nuggets will be the result. Many diggers are coming back, and numbers expected. I imagine a very short time will see these diggings flourishing again. In July and August, 1856, the population here amounted to thousands—large nuggets were obtained; still a great portion of the diggings have not been worked, and a far greater not half worked. It is still thought that they are very prolific, and that, with a reasonable amount of population, large quantities of gold would be discovered. Here are good inns, large and well supplied stores, with every accommodation for diggers. Taese have been good diggings for years past, and no doubt—in spite of the present depression—they will be so again.

In concluding these remarks I may observe that want of time prevents my alluding, till my next, to some of the other Meroo diggings, but it is my intention to visit all of them, and report in my next. I shall adopt the same plan with respect to Stoney Creek, Sofala, and Tambaroora, all of which I shall very soon visit.

## NORTHERN NEWS.

*(From the Maitland Mercury.)*

MAITLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. S. Baker lectured before the members of this institution, at the court-house, East Maitland, on the subject of "Self-education."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Yesterday the police and several of the townspeople were engaged in dragging the lower part of Wallis's Creek, and also part of the river, for the body of Fredericka Rushworth, who was supposed to have drowned herself. She was formerly a servant at the Sir William Denison Inn, and since had been living at the house of a fisherman in High-street. On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, she returned to the house, when from some cause she was told that she could no longer live there, and that she had better look for other lodgings. The girl immediately went out, and nothing has since been seen or heard of her. Yesterday morning, about daylight, the bonnet, cape, and boa, which she had on, were seen on the bank of the creek, close beside the house where she lived, and from this it was conjectured that she must have committed suicide. Up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon efforts to recover the body were made, but without avail. Mr. Garwin obtained two aboriginals from Campbell's Hill, who repeatedly dived about the spot, but the coldness of the water obliged them to give up the search. Different opinions exist as to the mysterious disappearance of the girl, and many reasons are suggested for her drowning herself; among others, jealousy is said to be the cause. The girl, we understand, has a brother residing at or near Black Creek, and who is supposed to be working for Mr. Lindsay; and it is thought just possible that she may have gone to him, and left her clothes on the bank of the river, in order to avoid suspicion of her route. Information, we believe, has been sent to the brother of the uncertainty of his sister's fate. Fredericka Rushworth is said to be a young woman of about 24 years of age.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday evening a child of about four years of age was rescued from being burnt to death. It appeared that the parents, named Smith, residing in Durham-street, had, after putting her to bed, gone out, leaving the candle on the floor by the side of the sofa on which the little child was lying. By some means the covering of the sofa ignited, and the flame soon communicated itself to the bed clothes and the mattress. The parents, who were in the next neighbour's house, were roused by the screams of the child, and, rushing to the house, were just in time to secure it from a most horrible death. Part of the mattress was burnt through, and all the clothes were blazing; in a few moments more the poor little thing would have been burned.

GRAFTON, July 8th.—On Monday and Tuesday land sales were held, as advertised, at the court-house, North Grafton. On Monday the lands realised very high rates, amounting in all to about £700; suburban lands at North Grafton bringing as high as £14 per acre, river frontage below lower North Grafton £10 17s. per acre. There was a great deal of competition also for the lands at South Grafton; allotments 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 realising about £248, Mr. Bligh being the purchaser. Allotment 9, 2 roods 25 perches, realised the almost fabulous price of £66. The sale on Tuesday did not realise a great deal, the land being situated in localities that were not much cared for. The weather has continued fine and the roads are drying up fast, so that regular communication will soon be opened up again with Armidale. We want drays down here to take off loading, as the stocks in the different stores for New England are fast accumulating. Carriage is on the rise, although no price can be named just now, no drays having offered.

## CONSTRUCTION OF RIFLED MUSKETS.

THE following letter to the *Times*, from Mr. Westley Richards of Birmingham, who has long been famous as a rifle manufacturer, is worthy of notice. "Having (says the writer,) been associated by the Government with Mr. Whitworth in making those experiments of which the rifle recently tried at Hythe is the result, you will, perhaps, permit me to make a few observations on the subject. I do so, because I am apprehensive the discussion may become mixed up with irrelevant matter. The subject in no way relates, or is necessarily connected either with the education of the soldier, his powers of using the weapon, its effect on artillery, or any other branch of the service. These are military questions; the construction of the rifle is purely a mechanical one. It has been decided that our soldiers are to be armed with a rifle musket, and it is therefore no longer a question between the smooth bore and the rifle. The sole question is the description of rifle best adapted to the soldier's use. The Government have decided that two conditions must be complied with, first, that the barrel should be 3 feet 3 inches long; and, secondly, that the projectile should weigh 530 grains. There are military reasons for requiring these conditions. The especial objects to be attained are these—lightness as far as it is consistent with strength and durability, facility of manufacture in large quantities, easy loading, accuracy of firing, at both long and short ranges, and a projectile of a shape and diameter requiring the lowest possible angle of elevation; the last is a most important point, as the lower the angle of elevation required to carry the projectile to its destination the less importance there will be in any trifling error in judging the distance of the object fired at. The new musket proposed fulfils the necessary conditions, and is by no means a delicate weapon as some have imagined, being far stronger than anything hitherto made for the use of the soldier, and as little liable to get out of order. In 1852 I was employed, with others, by the late Lord Hardinge to try and improve the rifle musket then adopted by the Government, and called the minie rifle. The result was the production of the present rifle, called the Enfield musket, which, if properly manufactured, is a good weapon, though far inferior in the qualifications before named to that now proposed. The Enfield rifles tried at Hythe last week I do not consider to have exhibited results which fairly show what the guns would do if the inside of the barrels were properly manufactured. The price given by the Government to the contractors for that part of the work is insufficient to secure its being executed with the nicety which is necessary to secure very accurate shooting. As it was doubtful if the rifling of the Enfield musket was of the description best adapted for the purpose, and there were great differences of opinion on the subject, Lord Hardinge in 1854 obtained a grant of money for the purpose of having a series of experiments made, in order that the best principle of rifling might, if possible, be determined, and the question set at rest. Mr. Whitworth and I have been engaged carrying out those experiments since that time, and after a patient investigation of the subject, in which Mr. Whitworth has devoted nearly the whole of his time and attention, and those mechanical resources he possesses so peculiarly adapted to the object in view, the new rifle is that which we consider best, and I believe it will be found upon further trial to possess in a high degree all the requisites for a soldier's musket. It combines the good qualities of the Enfield musket with the additional advantages of increased range, greater accuracy of firing, and increased penetration, with a diminished angle of elevation. These advantages will be appreciated by those who have given the subject any attention. The principle on which the inside of the barrel is constructed appears especially applicable for military arms, as with good machinery a greater uniformity in the rifling will be obtained in producing large quantities than by the present system. Mr. Whitworth, at the same time, undertook to make a set of machines capable of producing barrels of the most perfect description, without the necessity of employing that class of skilled labour which there is always so much difficulty in obtaining. This object he has accomplished, and the rifles tried at Hythe last week are the production of that machinery.

## PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

THE *Maitland Mercury* of Saturday gives the following summary of commercial and markets for the week ending the 24th instant: Business transactions have been brisk during the week, and large orders from the country have been received and supplied. The present fine weather is favourable to traffic, and many teams have been laden during the week. Carriage is by no means scarce, although loading is easily procurable. The town trade has been looking up, and retail stores report an increased sale during the week. A change in spirits is reported: brandy is now quoted at from 30s to 32s per gallon; gin, per case, 57s 6d to 60s; and strong rum from 16s 6d to 17s 6d per gallon. Sugars also are still rising, owing to the reported advances in the Sydney market, and also in the producing countries. The scarcity of sugars, and the increasing consumption, renders it probable that there will be yet a further increase in price. Storekeepers are unwilling to effect heavy sales. Teas, owing to the scarcity in the Sydney market, and recent advices have also advanced in price; green tea is now quoted at £5 to £6 per chest; congou, £7 per chest. Several lots of wool have arrived for shipment, but few purchases are reported: 2 bales of greasy wool have been purchased at 9¼d per lb. Five bales of sheepskins have been purchased at 7d per lb.; lots have also been purchased at from 6d to 6¼d per lb., according to quality. A decrease is reported in the price of hides, 16s to 17s being quoted as the market price. In tallow a few purchases have been effected at from 34s to 40s per cwt. Station tallow is quoted at £38 to £42 per ton. No alteration is reported in the price of soap and candles. Flour this week has advanced in price, as will be seen by the rise at the mills. There is an indisposition to make heavy sales at the prices quoted, as there is a general belief that still higher prices will be obtainable. Bread is still 6d the 2-lb. loaf. In wheat purchases have been freely made, and there has been a slight increase in price during the week, owing to the changes in the Sydney and other markets. It is expected that wheat will yet advance in price. Millers, however, are pretty well stocked with South Australian wheat. The following purchases are reported:—300 bushels at 7s 9d; 700 at 8s; 300 at 8s 3d; 200 at 8s 4d; 400 at 8s; and 500 bushels at 8s 9d per bushel. One of our large buyers reports: Considerable purchases of wheat have been made, say from 2500 to 3000 bushels, good quality and free from weevil, at prices from 7s 10d, 8s, 8s 3d, to 8s 6d, during the last eight days or so. Many weevil-eaten samples offered were rejected. In maize few purchases have been made, although settlers have been offering pretty freely. Sales are heavy, on account of the depreciated value of maize in Sydney and Melbourne markets, and a slight decrease in price has taken place. Settlers, however, are unwilling to sell, under the impression that higher rates will yet be obtained. A few purchases have been made, at from 6s 6d to 7s 3d per bushel. The price of hay has also slightly decreased, owing to advices of dulness in the Sydney market, where the market appears to be glutted, mostly with hay of inferior quality. Sales are at present effected with difficulty. We hear of a quantity of hay having changed hands at £12 2s 6d per ton, trussed. Good lucerne hay is now reported at £14 per ton, but large sales at lower rates. Several stacks of straw have been bought, at from £4 to £10 per stack. In farm produce, bacon is quoted at from 6d to 8d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s lb.; about a ton of bacon has been purchased at 6d per lb; hams 8½d to 9½d per lb, wholesale, retail, 1s 3d per lb; lard 6d to 8d per lb. In dairy produce, cheese is quoted at from 6d to 8d per lb wholesale, retail 10d to 1s per lb; 5 cwt. of cheese have been purchased at 5d per lb. Fresh butter is quoted at from 1s6d to 1s 9d per lb. whole sale, retail from 2s to 2s 3d per lb.; salt butter wholesale is 9d per lb., retail 2s per lb. In poultry, fowls are quoted at from 2s to 2s 6d per pair; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; geese, 7s to 8s; turkeys, 7s to 8s per pair, wholesale. Eggs are quoted at from 10d to 1s per dozen wholesale, retail 2s per dozen.

The Weekly Produce Circular of Mr. D. C. Carter is as follows:—Wheat, at from 7s 6d to 8s 6d, according to sample; maize, good sound samples fit for shipment are in demand, indifferent ones are obtainable at from 7s 6d; barley, at last quotations; Brodlee potatoes, for seed, sell from 12s to 14s per cwt., bags included; lucerne hay in good sound condition is in demand; lucerne seed, 3s per lb.

MARTELL'S and Hennessey's Brandy, dark and pale
Strong West India rum
Port and sherry wine, of superior quality
United Vineyard and Clouseau's case brandy.
TUCKER and CO.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., have on hand and for SALE, ex late arrivals, at the their Stores, Walker's Wharf—
Dried apples, butter, hams
Beef, pork, in barrels and half-barrels
Lobsters, salmon, bitters, syrups
Brandy, in bulk and case
Canvas, twine, webbing
American cook stoves, all makes
D handle R P American shovels
Long ditto ditto ditto
Collins' genuine axes
Ditto steel picks and weights
Axe and pick handles
Tobacco, various brands, ½ lb. and eights
Manilla cigars, very old. No. 2
Manila cordage, 1 inch to 7 inch
American chairs, various patterns
Wood and willow ware, all kinds
Rosin, pitch, English rope
Wrapping paper, buckets, tubs
Clothespegs, &c., &c., &c.
Sydney April 20

TO PERSONS OF WEAK OR IMPERFECT SIGHT.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. respectfully inform ladies and gentlemen requiring the assistance of glasses, that they have received, ex Maid of Judah, an additional supply of Brazilian pebbles, and crystal glasses of every focus, from Preservers to the highest numbers suitable for extreme age, and set in every variety of mounting.
Concave pebbles and glasses, for near sight
Cataract and sun glasses
Botanical and burning ditto
Stanhope and Codrington lenses
Spider steel French spectacles
Hand spectacles, for occasional use, easily adjusted on the nose
From their long experience in adapting glasses to the various defects of vision, F. Bro. and Co. can confidently guarantee to supply the most suitable lenses for every age and defect.
N.B.—They beg to call attention to the New Instrument for measuring accurately the proper glasses for every defect of vision. FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., opticians, 203, George-street.

TO MICROSCOPISTS.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. respectfully call the attention of Microscopists, to a small assortment of Microscopic Photographs, beautifully executed, which they have just received ex Maid of Judah. They have also on hand a very highly finished Cabinet Microscope, with Rose compound achromatic lenses, and a small Compound Achromatic Microscope, with all the necessary adjustments; boxes of microscopic objects, micrometers, &c. FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., opticians, 203, George street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

ON SALE, ex late arrivals, at No. 6, Wynyard-street, Ewbank's patent nails, 1½ to 7 inch
Zinc and copper nails, tacks
Sheet zinc, No. 9 and 10; sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lb.
Lead piping, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, to 2 inch
Boiler plates, 3-16 to ½; sheet iron, 10 to 16 guage
Hoop iron, 2-8 to 2 inch, wrought flooring brads
Spring, blister, and shear steel
Walker's horse nails, Gilpin's horse shoes
Cattle, sheep, house, and dinner bells
Camp ovens and pots, frying pans
Galvanised iron and tinned buckets, copper boilers
Safety fuse, town glue
Imitation 2 and 3-bolt rim locks
Brass and bright plate hames, stocks and dies
Curled horse hair, iron tubing, ¾ to 1½ inch
Children's cot-, half-tester and stump bedsteads
Double-faced sledge hammers
Galvanised and cast iron gutters and down pipes
A large assortment of general ironmongery always on hand.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

ON SALE.—Slates—22 x 11, 18 x 10, 18 x 8, 16 x 8, 14 x 8; marble flagging, admirably adapted for halls and verandahs; a large quantity of superior cement; doors and window sashes, of various sizes; 11 and 9 x 3 deals; pitch pine flooring boards, of one inch, of superior quality; tongued and grooved ditto; shingles and hardwood, in any quantities, 4 feet; American laths, 5 and 6 foot; Hobart Town palings. W. TAYLOR, corner of Market and Sussex streets.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—
Two-horse power and thresher, complete
Winnowing machines in four sizes
Eagle ploughs in four sizes, with colters, chains, and extra shares
Country waggons (extra size), with canvas top, four wheels, &c., &c.
Chaff-cutting machines in five sizes
Hay rakes, various kinds
Corn shellers, ditto ditto
Corn, grain, and wheat mills, ditto ditto
One patent smut machine.
Now landing and for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
Sydney, April 20th, 1857.

SALT! SALT! the cheapest lot of coarse salt in town, at VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE and CO., Circular Wharf.

FOR SALE,
Finest Chili flour, ex Singapore
Patna rice, fine sample
Split peas, in barrels
Starch
Blue, Colman's, No. 1
Liquorice, best Barraca
Pickles, Whybrow's, new
Carbonate of soda
Tobacco pipes
Shoe twine
Case brandy
Linseed oil in iron drums
Turpentine ditto
Spunyarn
Navy canvas, assorted bales
Woolpacks
Invoices of blankets
Ditto ditto woollen cloths
Ditto ditto woollen clothing
Boots and shoes
Saddlery
Pianofortes, Allison and Allison.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Queen's-place.

NOTICE to BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS.—IREDALE and CO'S
Smiths' bellows
Anvils
Best bright patent vyces
Stocks and dies
Hand and sledge hammers
Files
Cast, shear, and blister steels.
Are all of best warranted quality, and will do real service.
They would also draw attention to their very large stock of material, which they are selling at reduced rates, viz:—
Axle blocks and boxes
Turned cartarms fitted
Cart springs, complete
Plough mould-, and mould boards
Fender plate, sheet iron
Chain, horseshoes
Paints, white and red lead
Linseed oil and turpentine.
And a stock of five hundred tons of bar iron to select from at £14 for common and £16 for best crown.
All written orders will meet with prompt attention.
IREDALE and CO., iron merchants and general ironmongers, George-street, Sydney. Established 1820.

REDUCTION in the Price of Iron.—Notice.—The undersigned have reduced the price of their iron as follows:—
Best crown Staffordshire iron, £16 per ton
Common ditto, £14 per ton.
IREDALE and CO.

DERWENT SEED POTATOES.—Clearing-out Sale. Only 20 tons left. Buyers can have from 1 ton upwards, all sound. Enquire at the COMET Flour Company's Wharf; or, SMITH and PATRICK, Edinburgh Mews, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE—
Allotments at Bligh-terrace
Ditto at St. Peter's
5 stone cottages in Yurong-street, Riley Estate
1 house at Redfern.
RILEY ESTATE ALLOTMENTS, on the usual liberal credit.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Crown-street
Palmer-street
Bourke-street
Riley-street
Forbes-street
Thomson-street
Dowling-street
Brougham-street
Victoria-street
Burton-street
Liverpool-street
Stanley-street.

SURRY HILLS.
Riley-street
Goulburn-street
Gipps-street
Ann-street
Albion-street
Foveaux-street
Fitzroy-street
Collins-street
Cooper-street
Crown-street.
Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 15, Wentworth-place.

JUST LANDED, ex late arrivals, and on SALE at M'MAHON'S Wholesale and Retail Brush and Fancy Warehouse, 258, George-street, 2 doors north of King-street,
Portmanteaus, in solid and basil leather, all sizes
Coat cases and travelling bags
Door mats and table mats
Hair and carpet brooms, all sizes
Banister and stair brushes
Bap brooms and scrubbing brushes
Scrubbing, stove, and shoe brushes
Tooth-brushes, silver wire and trepanned
Jenny Lind, Empress, and Parisian back combs
Dressing combs, pare white and buffalo, &c.
Perfumery and fancy goods in great variety
Ladies' carriage bags, reticules, and companions
Fancy cutlery, &c., &c.

COAL.—The A. A. Company's Coal, Charcoal, and Cut Firewood. J. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

ON SALE, at MARSDEN'S Wharf, apply to the Wharfinger, a five ton wood boat, a ship's light quarter boat, new; mess pork, Stockholm tar, bolt rope, saw mill for cutting felloes, circular saws, benches, rack, &c., congou and hysonskin tea, bottled ale and porter, two and three yarn spunyarn.

ON SALE, Superior Iron Water Tanks, 400 gallons each, and being conveniently fitted with metal taps, are well adapted for the domestic purposes of settlers, Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of ironmongery.
JOHN KEEF, Barrack-street.

REDUCTION in PRICE of IRON.—The undersigned is selling iron for cash at the prices advertised by other houses. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Rose Water, from Yemen, Arabia, in glass bottles, 2 gallons each. Also, grass cloth, bleached and unbleached; Turkish towels, &c. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

TO CONNOISSEURS of WINE.—The undersigned invite inspection of their choice stock of Wines, consisting of curious old port; south-side Madeira; Amontillado, and other dry sherries, one, two, and three dozen cases—pints and quarts. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

IND, COOPE, and CO'S No. 3 BURTON ALE.—Now landing, ex Daphne, 100 hogsheads, in prime condition, ready for immediate delivery. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

GUNDRY, DOWNE, and CO.'S DORSET ALE.—A small shipment of this superior ale on SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

MORICE, COX, and CO'S BOTTLED STOUT, for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Contest—500 casks, each 3 dozen, stout. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE by the undersigned, an invoice of MANILA ROPE, assorted sizes. GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co., Margaret-street.

BEST COLZA OIL, 10s. per gallon, reduced price, by J. GRIMM, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Port Wine, in hogsheads and quarters, of two, three and four diamond; Martell's, Hennessy's, and U. V. brandy; Tennent's ale and porter; oilman's stores; double rose cork butter, Gould's, Honan's, and Cummin's best; Belmont sperms; saddlery, canvas, 27-inch woolbagging, spunyarn, Europe rope, assorted; glassware, assorted; three-bushel bags, Cheshire cheese (prime sample), woolpacks, cotton wick, dray covers, assorted; an invoice of trusses and bandages, Scotch ploughs, horse shoes, and sundry other goods. HOW, WALKER, and CO, Circular Quay.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

IRON CORN MEASURES.—You can depend on BENNETT'S manufacture. 571, George-st. South.

TIN PLATES, "best brand," for SALE at BENNETT'S, 571, George-street South.

SHEPHERD and CO. have on SALE a superior stock of young Trees and Plants, of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Orders from the interior, and for export, executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, DARLING NURSERY, Sydney.

BOTANY TANNERY.—On SALE, the sole, harness and kip Leather, of superior quality, manufactured at the above Tannery. T. CHALDER, Wynyard-square.

SYDNEY BAKERS' FLOUR, fresh made, and of superior quality, on SALE at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S.

PRODUCE STORES, Circular Quay. — Messrs. GEORGE MOCATTA and CO. beg to announce that in connection with their establishment at Liverpool, they have OPENED extensive stores nearly opposite Messrs. How, Walker, and Co's, where they will have constantly on hand:—
First quality Oaten Hay, pressed
Ditto Wheaten Straw, ditto
Butter, fresh from the dairies
Bacon, a regular supply
Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Pumpkins, &c., &c.
The above will be disposed of at moderate prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers. GEORGE MOCATTA and CO., next to Messrs. Joy and Co.'s, Circular Quay.

ALES equalto ENGLISH, in casks and bottles, at the Paddington Brewery.

TO SHIPOWNERS and Masters of Vessels.—The undersigned have just imported a supply of Patent Hide Tiller Rope, which being far superior to any other kind of rope, they beg to invite an inspection thereof. Sizes, 1 and 1¼ inch diameter. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.—Grafton Estate.—To be leased for 99 years, building allotments in the delightfully healthy suburb of Waverley, at very moderate ground rents, and of a size and situation to suit all classes of persons. The estate has a large frontage to the South Head Road, in every way suitable for business premises and shops, several kinds of which are much required; while persons desirous of erecting their own cottages or villas in one of the pleasantest situations near Sydney, having a fine view of the harbour and Double Bay, can obtain ground for 99 years without being compelled to lay out a large proportion of their capital for its purchase. For plans and particulars apply to Mr. R. NOTT, Richmond Cottage, Edgcliffe Road, Double Bay.

FOR SALE, a Cow, in full milk, with a Calf of one month old. To save trouble, £7 (seven pounds). Apply to the FRENCH CONSUL, at Passy, Hunter's Hill Wharf, Parramatta River.

ENTIRE HORSE.—For SALE, the thorough-bred entire Horse Perison (own brother to Veno), by Waverley, out of Gratis' Peri, by Gratis, her dam, by Old Satellite. Perison is the property of Alfred Denison, Esq., bay, with black points, six years old, stands 15 hands 1 inch, and broken to saddle. For all further particulars apply at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, where he is now on view.

THE BEST PROPERTY IN SYDNEY.—The undersigned has been instructed by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, who is about to proceed to England, to SELL, and he is now prepared to treat with purchasers privately for the sale of all that magnificent property at the corner of George, Market, and York streets, occupied by Paisley and Fryer, the Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Etherington, and others. Also all those premises at the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, including that splendid cottage, at present occupied by Mrs. C. Smith. And also land at Parramatta, Jervis Bay, and the Hunter River. They will be sold either separately or in one. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

LAND at PETERSHAM for SALE.—A block of 5 acres, a choice building site, situated upon the hill close to the Railway Station, with a frontage of 900 feet to a main road. A few fine Farms for SALE, situated within seven miles of Sydney, by a good road. Also, 4 newly-erected substantial Houses—city property—containing in each 4 rooms, with yard and back entrance; built of brick, on stone foundations. C. P. PRITCHARD, temporary office, Messrs. W. Deane and Co., O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, at North Shore, a substantially built Stone HOUSE of five rooms, with about three-quarters of an acre of good garden land, having a frontage to Neutral Bay. The garden is well stocked with vegetables, and the house in the best possible condition. Price £500. Apply to T. R. ROE, surveyor, Lloyd's-chambers.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Kangaroo Dogs.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of thoroughbred kangaroo dogs.

MONDAY'S Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 very powerful draught horses (subject to Druitt-street trials
3 first-class gig horses
2 very fine town cobs
3 stout able roadsters
And about 30 other horses of various descriptions.
Also,
3 superior dogcarts, a number of gigs, spring carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c; and
A pair of thoroughbred kangaroo dogs.

First-rate Hackneys.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, the following first-rate young horses, from the stud of E. De Mestre, Esq., Terrara, Shoalhaven,
PRINCE, a brown gelding, an exceedingly showy hackney.
DRUMMER, a handsome piebald, considered to be the finest cob pony in the district.
JOEY, a brown cob, up to weight, and excellent in both saddle and harness.
☞ Will be on view To-morrow, Tuesday.

Thoroughbred Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. S. Rodd, Esq., Fleurs, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, August 3, at 11 o'clock,
"Elastic," a handsome thoroughbred stallion, 7 years old, 15½ hands high; colour, a rich golden bay; sire, imported horse Ether, dam Young Lady Emily. Young Lady Emily by imported Whisker, out of imported Lady Emily. For pedigrees of Whisker and Lady Emily, see Stud Book.
Elastic is brother to Bronzewing, and is considered to be an exceedingly valuable horse for stud purposes; his stock are very good, and promises to have great speed. To any one wishing to renovate their studs with a horse possessing the most fashionable blood the colony has ever possessed, this is an opportunity not to be lost sight of.

Racehorses Planet and Teddington.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from George Taylor Rowe, Esq., to sell by auction on MONDAY, August 3rd, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney,
The noted racehorse "Planet," sire Waverley, dam Prudence, by Old Gratis, out of Fidget by old Camerton.
Planet is noted for his powers of endurance, and as a first-class welter horse. To racing men, however, his career is so well known that repetition is needless in an advertisement; it suffices to say, that he has won twenty-two races out of thirty for which he has started, at times running overweighted, and under great disadvantages has defeated some of the best fields ever brought together.

Also,
"Teddington," bred by William Lawson, Esq., sire imported Tress, dam Rakish Kit, got by Old Emigrant out of Bonny Lass; Rakish Kit and Bonny Lass, both bred by the late C. Smith, Esq.; and sold to Mr. Lawson for £600.
Teddington is a horse of great muscular power and good racing points, and is undoubtedly one of the best horses of the present day. In March, 1856, he won the Bathurst Maiden Plate of £100. In May following, at Windsor, won the Produce Stakes of £150, beating in three heats the largest field ever started, including Stranger and Young Plover. At Homebush, in May following, he won the Maiden Plate of £200, beating Tallyho, Stranger, Blooming Heather, Wilberforce, and ten others.
Both these horses are now in very prime condition. Mr. Rowe sells them with great reluctance; but as his horse establishment must be broken up this season, in consequence of Veno going to Melbourne for the great match, he has little or no option but to part with both. It is almost needless to point out the great value of Planet and Teddington in a racing stud during the ensuing Spring Meetings, from which Cooramin and Veno will be absent.

Day of Sale WEDNESDAY, July 29th.

Double Rose Cork Butter
Price's No. 1 Belmont Sperm Candles
Stockholm Tar, &c.
To Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, and others.

CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29th, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co., Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
200 boxes Price's No. 1, Belmont sperm candles, in blue papers
10 ditto Price's night lights
50 firkins Gould's double rose Cork butter
50 ditto Honan's ditto ditto
100 ditto Cumming's ditto ditto
(A splendid shipment—all in first-rate condition.)
50 barrels prime Stockholm tar
5 ditto aniseed, 100 lbs. each. Also,
On account of whom it may concern.
90 firkins Gould's double-rose Cork butter, slightly damaged
90 ditto Honan's ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
All in lots to suit purchasers. May be inspected the day previous to sale.
Terms at sale.
TUESDAY, 4th August.

Highly important and extensive Sale of a large number of Building Allotments, situate in that most delightful portion of West Maitland, known as "Walka," or "Campbell's Hill."

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from John Eales, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 12 o'clock,
All those valuable allotments of land, occupying a most commanding position in that portion of West Maitland, known as "Walka," or "Campbell's Hill," and which, in all probability, is destined to become the future West Maitland.
The late extraordinary floods having demonstrated the folly of building a town on low lands, liable to be deluged by such frightfully sudden inundations as that with which we have so recently been visited, cannot fail to enhance in a very important degree all such properties as that which is now placed in the market.
The main road to Lochinvar passes through the middle of these allotments.
Parties who have an eye to coming events must see the highly advantageous opportunity now within their reach. At the present moment there is not a locality in the neighbourhood more admirably adapted for the erection of villa residences. But there cannot be a doubt that stores and places of general business will soon be erected, and which will instantly increase the value of the property at least one hundred fold.
Mr. Higham, the surveyor, is employed to set out the land at once, and a plan of a large portion may be now seen at the Auctioneers' Offices, East Maitland.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ TUESDAYS Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 28th July.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the following goods—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey twill | Satteen stays |
| Cloth caps | Rival stays |
| Leghorn hats | Merino drawers |
| Panama hats | Merino shirts |
| Print dresses | Cambric handkerchiefs |
| Bayadere robes | Turpaulin, 16 x 20 |
| Bonnet ribbons | Towellings |
| Silk vestings | XX Canvas |
| Silk handkerchiefs | Embossed cloakings |
| Ladies' neckties | Blue guernseys |
| French silks | Madder pockets |
| Tablecloths | Reefing jackets |
| Hearth rugs | Doeskin trousers |
| Kidderminster carpe | Blue serge shirts |
| India-rubber braces | Millers' mole trousers |
| China cloaking | Woollen hosiery |
| Woollen poikas | Worsted damask |
| Artificial flowers | Crumb cloths |
| Regatta shirts | Checked ginghams |
| Twill sheeting | Grey blankets |
| Linen ditto | Blue ditto |
| Cotton ticking | 9-4 blankets |
| White shirts | 10-4 ditto. |

Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 28th July.

Underclothing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Men's merino pants
Ditto ditto, O.S.
Men's merino shirts
Scarlet serge shirts
Stockport shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale, TUESDAY, 28th instant.

To Clothiers and Drapers.
Superior Clothing from Moses, Levy and Co.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases superior clothing, &c., per the celebrated house of Moses, Levy and Co., London,—
Men's best drab mole trousers, double striped and taped, B.R.
Men's blue pilot American jackets
Boys' and youths' blue pilot trousers
Men's blue pilot trousers
Gents' fine black beaver sacs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto chesterfields
Gents' fine assorted colors, chesterfields, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 30th July.

Saddlery
Harness.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of very superior saddlery, harness, &c., &c., including
Best quilted safe hogskin side saddles, best trees, pockets, slipper stirrups, &c., &c
Gent's best A. O. hogskin saddles
Brass-mounted gig harness, P. L. collars, &c., &c.
Silver-plated ditto ditto ditto
Spring van harness
Patent pack saddles
Very superior silver-mounted gig harness, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

At 10 o'clock prompt.

Boots and Shoes.

To the Trade, Storekeepers, and others.
Ex Wisconsin, ——, master, from London.
B in diamond over A D, 16-19—
3 trunks leather shoes, welts, and patent shoes, BB, slightly damaged.
LM in diamond over A D, 228, 234, 248—
3 trunks ladies' cashmere boots, double soles; ladies' cloth boots, BB, and men's calf balmorals, much damaged.
221, 226, 225, 238, 239, 240, 249—
7 trunks ladies' cloth boots, channel and double soles; patent calf shoes, cordovan ditto, men's calf balmorals, slightly damaged.
A D over E, 1403, 1404, 1407, 1408, 1409—
5 trunks men's waterlights and clump welingtons, much damaged.
1414, 1423—
2 trunks patent and grain napoleons, and patent seal shoes, with straps and springs, slightly damaged.
LM in diamond over A D—1811, 1812—
2 trunks impervious silk reversible, vulcanised coats, impervious manties and hoods, and sou'westers, and reversible alpaca coats.
AB over & Co—
1 bale union blankets, superior ditto and wrappers, much and slightly damaged.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the above goods, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, Buyers for Melbourne, and others.

First-class assortment of
London-made Watches, Silver and Gold Hunters and other face, by Dent, M'Cabe, Murray, Frodsham, and open eminent makers
Gold Guards, Albertz, Keys
Brooches, Fancy Rings, Signet Rings
Bracelets, Chatelaines, Earrings, Wedding Rings, &c., &c., &c.
Also, Silver Gilt Watches, hunters and open faces
German Silver Watches, Silver Guards
Diamond Rings, &c., &c., &c.
☞ The above is a very choice shipment of goods, well worthy the attention of the trade and buyers generally. They comprise unquestionably the best lot of watches offered for many months in Sydney.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, at 12 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, the 27th instant,
An invoice of choice goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes, at 10 o'clock.
To the Trade, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
18 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
18 trunks boots and shoes, containing
Ladies' carpet slippers
Ditto cloth boots, double sole, goloshed
Ditto ditto, ditto, military heels
Women's leather Loots
Ditto cloth boots, welts
Ditto ditto, goloshed
Gents' kid tops, patent goloshed, elastic side boots
Ditto leather elastic side boots
Ditto clump sole wellingtons
Ditto best calf bluchers, bevel edges
Men's calf bluchers
Ditto wellingtons, patent leather
Ditto half ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Superior Pianoforte.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, at 12 o'clock precisely,
A superior semi grand pianoforte.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

48 Packages New and Seasonable Goods.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at their Rooms, 232, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
48 packages of new goods, just landed, ex late arrivals, without reserve, consisting of—
W in diamond SB outside,
§ 41—1 case, 7-8 Irish linens
43—1 ditto ditto frontings
48—1 ditto linen damasks tablecloths and napkins
49—1 ditto victoria cords
51-2 2 ditto 36-inch white calico
53—1 ditto ditto shirtings.
S in diamond, M outside,
§ 13—1 case gents' white shirts (W. and B)
14—1 ditto boys' and youths' ditto (unwashed)
16-17—2 bales ditto Scotch twill shirts
18-20—3 ditto men's ditto, lined backs
21-25—5 cases gents' fancy regatta shirts (W. and B.).
DS in diamond over R,
§ 114—1 bale baltic twill shirts (double backs)
128—1 ditto diaper rugs
129—1 ditto best tapestry carpets
130-2—3 ditto 9-4, 10 4, 12-4 blankets
133—1 ditto 8-4 grey sheetings.
WR over C,
§78—1 case men's woollen cord trousers
79—1 ditto ditto printed mole ditto
80—1 ditto ditto shepherds' plaid coats and trousers
93-4—2 bales linen and union ticks
95-6—2 cases men's brown and grey half-hose
98—1 ditto women's white cotton hose.
RD and CO,
§23—1 ditto black doeskin
28—1 ditto best black broads, wool-dyed
31—1 ditto fancy doeskin
54 1 ditto reversible waterproof clothing
57—1 ditto wool long shawls.
S in diamond,
4-9 5 ditto gents' superior black hats
9-11—3 ditto ditto felt Canadian ditto
12—1 ditto figured silk and satin vests.

48 packages.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c., by auction.

To be sold at
WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
15 superior horses, just arrived from the country, all in good order, broken in to saddle and harness; among them are some good gig and cart horses, subject to trial
Horse, cart, and harness
Two boys' ponies, very quiet
One excellent gig horse
Two heavy cart horses
A lot of stock horses
A mixed lot of town horses
The usual lot of horses, drays, carts, spring carts, gigs, omnibusses, breaks, trucks, box drays, saddles, and harness, &c., &c.
N.B.—No half-crown charged at this Repository.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Counters, Shopfittings, Sashes Doors, Turning Lathe, Patent Mangle, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture, &c.: comprising
Horsehair sofas and chairs
Loo and dining tables
Chests drawers
Iron bedsteads
English feather beds and hair mattresses, and other bedding
Washstands, chamber services, dressing tables, cane-seated chairs, kitchen tables, dresser, stretchers, &c.
Chimney and dressing glasses
Crockery and glassware
Carpets and hearth rugs
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
A first-rate patent mangle
Also turning lathe
2 large cedar counters, with drawers, &c.
A large quantity of shopfittings
Panel doors, sashes, shop front, shutters, &c.
Terms, cash.

Roping, Seaming Twine
Laid Cord, New Zealand Twine
Halters, Rope.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three bales seaming and roping twine
Two ditto pack twine
Stout laid cord, 1, 2, 3
Tea twine
New Zealand single and white
Fine sealing twine
Fine twine, fine laid cord
Halters
Small size Europe rope.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ganymede, Brimhall, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
F H
A C,
§ 6—1 case Colman's mustard, 6 dozen 1-lb.
25—1 ditto ditto ditto, 10 dozen ½ lb.
27, 29, 30, 31—4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 dozen ½-lb.
35—1 ditto ditto, 12 tins, each 14 lbs.
46—1 ditto ditto starch, 1 cwt.
79—1 bale—
2 reams brown raw sugar bags, viz., 1 each 14 lbs. and 28 lbs
4 ditto purple lump sugar bags, viz., 1 each 2, 3, 4, and 6 lbs.
1 ditto ditto, fine, 1 lb.
3 ditto meat bags, 1 each quarters, half-ditto, pint ditto
2 ditto bonnet bags, 1 each trimmed and untrimmed
1 ditto small cap bags
81—1 bale, same contents
82—1 bale—
5 reams white raw sugar bags, 1, 2, and 7 lbs.
5 ditto seed bags, 1 each ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 lbs.
4 ditto cartridge tea bags, 1 each 2, 3, 4, 7 lbs.
84—1 bale, same
85—1 ditto ditto
110—1 bale—5 reams 16-lb. demy
5 reams 16-lb double foolscap
5 ditto, 20-lb. double crown
112—1 bale—
5 reams blue royal hand
5 ditto purple ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Daphne, Claproth, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
CD C over—79-87
9 cases North Wilts cheese
138—1 case sardines
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Ale
Liverpool Soap
Hams
Cheese.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
14 hogsheads of draught ale
18 cases cheese
100 York hams
200 boxes soap
15 pockets hops
100 cases bottled fruits.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Daphne, Claproth, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, viz.,
Ex S in diamond—
§ 1 Part of bale—7 bundles seaming twine
2 Ditto—7 bundles ditto
3 Bale—10 bundles roping twine
4 Bale—30 cwt. 5 lbs. clothes lines, assorted
5 Bale—20 dozen halters and reins
10 ditto ditto best
6 Bale— 5 dozen fishing lines, 20 yards—6, 8, 10 ozs.
5 ditto ditto, 25 yards—12, 14, 16 ozs.
5 ditto ditto, 30 yards—1¼, 2, 2½ lbs.
3 ditto ditto, 40 yards—4½, 5, 5½, and 6 lbs.
7 Bale—30 gross patent sash lines, assorted—
3 7 10 6 4
M 2 3 4 5 6
8 1 Bale—12 lbs. chalk lines, each 12, 16, and 21 pairs
1 gross brown chalk lines each, 36 and 60 feet
2 gross white ditto ditto
1 dozen whip-cord each, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Glassware
Ornaments
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, July 28th, 1857, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of
Glassware
Ornaments
Figures
Vases, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell at the Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, consisting of state, iron, and other bedsteads, bedding, feather beds, horsehair chairs, sofas, loo tables, pier glasses, sideboards, chiffoniers, washstands complete, dressing tables, couches, kitchen sundries.
Also, weighing machines, clothing, watches, jewellery, pictures, ornaments, toys, and irons, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Tradesmen and others.
SNUG PROPERTIES on the CAMPERDOWN ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
Also BUILDING ALLOTMENTS adjoining the Newtown Road.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground of the undermentioned properties, THIS DAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A two-roomed verandah brick cottage and land, with good well of water, and fenced-in. The land is on a lease of 95 years, and subject to £5 a-year ground rent. Also,
A six-roomed brick house, a good well of water, and is fenced-in—and has just undergone a thorough repair. The land is on a lease of 95 years, subject to £10 per year ground rent.
The above properties are most healthy, and pleasantly situated on the Camperdown Estate, fronting the Missenden Road and University-street, with a full view of Grose Farm, the Sydney University, and St. Stephen's Church and lie half-way between the Newtown and Parramatta Roads.

LAND. LAND. LAND.
Immediately after the above sale, at half-past 11,
An eligible building allotment of land adjoining the Newtown Foundry, and close to the Newtown Road, having a frontage to the Camperdown Road of 40 feet, and 100 feet deep.
Also,
23 building allotments, adjoining Mr. Aldis' and Mr. Robey's property, and at the back of Mr. Webber's wheelwright establishment, Newtown Road.
Titles, first-rate.
Terms, liberal—25 per cent. cash; and bills 3, 6, and 9 months for the remainder, bearing bank interest.
W. P. would particularly draw the attention of the public to the above sale, as he deems it worth their attention.

Sale of Houses and Building Allotments on the Ground, THIS DAY.

MR. W. PRITCHARD requests us to invite the attention of Tradesmen and others, to his liberal and unreserved sale of houses and land on the Camperdown Estate, at 11 o'clock precisely; also building allotments on the Newtown Road, at ½-past 11 o'clock.
For particulars, see advertisements.

To parties on the Look-out for a first-rate Brick Cottage and Three Allotments of Land, situated in Stephen-street, Camperdown.

MR. W. NEWELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on

£80 Firkins Prime Butter.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Vial D'Arsm, Milliere, and Co.'s New Stores, Circular Quay (east end), on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,

80 firkins prime butter.

Terms at sale.

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Unreserved Sale of Yankee Notions, Flour, &c.
To close shipments, ex Tellassar, Kathay, and other vessels.
Agricultural and Farming Implements
Ironmongery, Woodware
Brushware, Baskets, &c., &c.
Hazall and Gallego Flour.

On MONDAY, 27th July.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock, to close shipments, ex Tellassar, Kathay, and other vessels,

1 and 2 horse-power thrashing machines
Farming mills
Large and small corn mills, with extra grinding plate
Thrashing machines, with separators
Hay cutters, large and small sizes
Corn shellers
Hay rakes
Ploughs, assorted
Cross-cut saw arrangement
Road scrapers
Boring machines
Store trucks
Express waggons
Stoves, in great variety
Fairbank's patent union scales
Collins' axes and picks
D handled shovels
Long ditto ditto, various brands
Blued American tacks
Tubs in nests, hooped and painted
2 and 3 hooped pails
Painted keelers
Wood and zinc washboards
Clothes pins (whittled)
Axe and pick handles
Brooms, fine assortment
Wood-seated spindle back chairs
Baltimore wood and cane-seated chairs
Maple nurse rockers
Oak office chairs
Oak dining ditto
Baltimore wood-seated chairs, windsor pattern
Open willow baskets
Clothes lines
American drill
Rat and mouse traps, in great variety.

At 1 o'clock,

250 barrels Haxall and Gallego flour, fresh from the mills of Virginia.

These are all new goods, and will be positively sold without reserve, to close the above shipments.

Terms at sale.

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To Timber Dealers, Builders, Shippers, and others.

Important and Unreserved Sale of the entire Cargo of Red Hardwood Pine.
Ex Velox, from Puget Sound.
Auction Sale, MONDAY, 27th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. How, Walker and Co. to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The entire cargo of superior Red Hardwood Pine, ex Velox, from Puget Sound, consisting of

80,000 1-inch tongued and grooved flooring boards, planed on one side, and cut expressly to order, 6 inches wide
30,000 feet 1¼ tongued and grooved flooring, cut of an equal width
30,000 feet clear selected joists and planks, from 14 to 40 feet long, 11 x 3
45,000 feet clear planks, from 16 to 40 feet long, 9 x 3
24,000 1-inch clear boards, good wide widths
21,000 1-inch carpenters' clear shelving boards, planed one side
10,000 ½-inch partition boards
10,000 feet scantling, 3 x 4
10,000 ditto ditto, 3 x 3
15,000 ditto battens, 2½ x 7
12,000 ditto superior weatherboards
15,000 ditto slating battens, 3 x 1

Seven clear ships' spars, viz.—
1—74 feet long, 9 inches in the middle
1—76 ditto, 10 ditto ditto
1—87 ditto, 9 ditt ditto
1—76 ditto, 8½ ditto ditto
1—82 ditto, 10 ditto ditto
1—80 ditto 10 ditto
1—68 ditto 8 ditto
5,656 feet oak timber, 2 to 5 inches thick
2,057 feet oak half-inch boards
4,127 feet maple, 3, 2½, and 4 inches
6,783 feet half-inch ash, for boat building.

Also, ex other vessels—

Sheet lead, 3, 3½, 4, and 5
Galvanised iron, assorted
Slates, 24 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10, 16 x 8, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, very liberal.

Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect this super cargo of timber as it is being landed from the vessel alongside the bridge, at the Circular Wharf, as the Auctioneers can confidently recommend this parcel as the finest cargo of timber ever imported to Sydney, and will be found on inspection to be quite equal to the pitch pine of the Northern States of America, having been selected with great care, and none but well-seasoned shipped. The whole of which will positively be sold without the least reserve.

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

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On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ganymede, from London.
9 x 3 Yellow Deals.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale, Circular Wharf, MONDAY AFTERNOON, immediately after the sale of Timber, ex Velox.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 27th July, at half-past 3 o'clock, immediately after the sale of timber, ex Velox.

H&Co. Ex Ganymede.

100 pieces yellow deals, 3 x 9, 21 feet long
100 ditto ditto 3 x 9, 20 ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 19 ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 18 ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 16 ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 15 ditto ditto
120 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 13 ditto ditto

720 pieces.

A&C 1 piece yellow deals, 3 x 9, 25 feet long
16 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 24 ditto ditto
104 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 23 ditto ditto
300 ditto ditto, 3 x 9 22 ditto ditto
200 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 21 ditto ditto
105 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 18 ditto ditto
123 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 16 ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 14 ditto ditto
70 ditto ditto, 3 x 9 13 ditto ditto
59 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 12 ditto ditto

979 pieces.

63 pieces yellow deals, 3 x 9, 10 feet long
34 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 9 ditto ditto.

97 pieces.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

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Regular Trade Sale of Groceries.

On TUESDAY, 28th July.
At the Australian Auction Mart,
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,

Several parcels of groceries, &c., to close balance of shipments, ex recent arrivals, viz.,

Feast's salad oil, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Ditto quart table vinegar
Bottled fruits, various brands, 2 dozen cases
Pickles, pints and quarts
Batty's Scotch salmon, 2lb. tins
Assorted sauces
Sardines, ¼ and ½ lb. tins
Red herrings, in canisters
Coleman's ¼ cs. thumb blue, 28lb.
Ditto No. 1 starch
Ditto No. 1 super and fine mustards, in 1 lb. and ½ lb.
North Wilts cheese
Robinson's groats
Palma rice
Scotch oatmeal
Pearl barley
Lancashire bacon
Muscatel raisins, in layers
Butter
Oglevy's candles
Price's No. 1 Belmont candles
Colonial mould candles
Colonial soap
Congou and hyson skin tea, chests, half-chests, and catty boxes
Lime juice
Rock salt
Wax vestas
I.X.L. matches
Burns' catty pipes
Hops, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

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On account of whom it may concern.
To Hay and Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.

Damaged Oats.

Ex Araminta, Roberts, master, from Liverpool.
Circular Quay, Shed, MONDAY, 27th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay Shed, near the Custom House, THIS DAY, 27th July, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,

W in diamond,
51 bags oats, much damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

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On account of whom it may concern.
Allsop's Ale
Trueman's Porter.

THIS DAY, Monday, 27th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Rottman and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 27th July, at 2 o'clock,

Ex Araminta, Roberts, master, from Liverpool,
HT, over W&Co. in diamond.
19 casks Allsop's ale, each 4 dozen, much damaged by sea water
34 ditto Truman's porter, each 4 dozen, ditto ditto
20 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, slightly ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, damaged by ship
1 sample cask ditto ditto, much damaged.

Terms, cash.

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Important Sale.
Boots and Shoes.
First Shipment of Summer Goods.
168 Trunks and Packages, ex Maid of Judah, from the favourite house of James Davis and Sons.

MONDAY, July 27th.

Most Important to the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers (Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.) to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The above shipment of choice summer goods, consisting of

Gents' best light calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto be t patent ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto goatskin ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf princes, ditto
Ditto ditto light calf ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto balmoral boots, calf goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, patent goloshed, E. S.
Ditto ditto patent calf boots, E. S.
Ditto ditto kid top boots, patent goloshed, bevels, E. S.
Ditto ditto memel top ditto, enamel goloshed, E. S.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, calf goloshed, E. S.
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto, E. S.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, patent goloshed, E. S.
Ditto ditto patent calf oxonian shoes, E. F.
Men's best watertights, rough bradded
Ditto light calf cossacks, H. B.
Ditto kip blucher boots, H. B. bradded
Ditto kip blucher ditto, rough bradded
Ditto light calf ditto ditto
Youths' and boys' light calf prince boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto light memel boots, embroidered goloshed, E. S., 10-4
Ditto ditto kip blucher boots, rough bradded, 10-4
Ditto ditto kip lace boots, 10-4
Women's calf lace boots, brass bradded
Ladies' morocco slippers, and sandals
Ditto bronze kid ditto
Ditto patent calf slippers, and sandals
Ditto patent seal ditto
Ditto best cashmere boots, E. S.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, T. P. H.
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, E. S., plain fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Girls' cashmere boots, E. S., T. P. H., 10-13
Ditto ditto, to lace, ditto
Ditto coloured ditto, E. S., patent fronts
Ditto cordovan ditt , welts, T. P. H., 6-9, 10-13
Ditto grained ditto, pumps, T. P. H., 6-9, 10-13
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps, pumps, ditto
Ditto cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, 6-9, 10-13
Children's best cashmere boots, E. S., 6-9
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, E. S., plain fronts, 5-9
Ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts, 2-9
Ditto black cashmere ditto, to button, 2-5
Ditto grain boots, pumps, 2-5
Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps, 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto, 2-9
Ditto ditto ditto, 2-5
Ditto coloured morocco boots, 2 to 5
Women's velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto carpet and berlin ditto
Men's buff, carpet, and black roan ditto
Ditto grain napoleon boots
Ditto ditto thigh ditto
Gent's enamelled thigh ditto
Ditto ditto napoleons
American pegged boots

Terms at sale.

P.S.—The auctioneers beg to call the attention of the trade and other buyers, to this fresh parcel of summer goods from the above favourite makers. They have arrived in splendid condition, and are in every way suitable for the coming season, and they will be sold, as usual, without the slightest reserve.

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Most Attractive Sale of Port and Sherry.

High-class Wines, in wood and bottle.
First-class Champagne.
Pale and dark Brandies, foreign and British, in wood and bottle.
Superior Scotch Whisky
Superior Cordials.
Draught Ale and Stout, first brands.
London Bottled Ale and Stout, ditto.

To be sold by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock punctually, at the Stores of Messrs. Robert Towns and Co., Miller's Point.

To Wine, Spirit, and Beer Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, Exporters, and others.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to bring to unreserved auction sale, on the above day, ex Aalottar, the following parcels of some of the choicest and scarcest wines and spirits ever submitted to the trade; consisting of

PORT WINE, in wood.
20 quarters Cockburn's very superior four diamond port
20 ditto fine rich port
1 pipe superior port

SHERRY WINE, in wood.
12 quarters high-class sherry
40 ditto superior pale ditto
20 ditto ditto gold ditto
1 butt fine pale sherry
2 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
2 quarters ditto ditto ditto

SUPERIOR LONDON BOTTLED PORT, SHERRY, &c.
200 cases choice old London bottled port
300 ditto ditto pale sherry
97 baskets superior champagne
86 cases very dittoditto
24 cases Maraschino

SPIRITS, in wood.
First and Second Class Brandies, Rums, Whisky, and Old Tom
10 quarters Martell's pale brandy, 1853
17 hogsheads French dark brandy
30 quarters ditto ditto
20 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
2 ditto British brandy
25 ditto British plantation rum, 28 to 30 o.p.
25 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 8.4 o.p.
25 ditto Gowripore rum, 28 o.p.
4 ditto Mauritius ditto, 26 o.p.
5 ditto old tom gin
20 quarters Williams's Royal Hombold gin
12 hogsheads genuine Scotch whisky, 10 o.p.
17 quarters magnificent ditto, 8 o.p.

CASE BRANDY, OLD TOM, and GENEVA.
450 cases superior pale brandy
200 ditto Williams's Royal Hombold gin
185 ditto old tom gin
287 ditto Lowdnes' old tom
296 ditto Booth's ditto
100 half-cases genevra

DRAUGHT ALE and STOUT.
First-Class Brands.
175 hogsheads Abbott's royal diamond pale ale
100 ditto Burton Brewery Co. ditto
20 ditto Nicholson's ditto
100 ditto Purser's stout
100 ditto Day, Payne and Co.'s stout

BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
200 casks Purser's ale and porter
200 ditto Byass' ditto
100 ditto Marsett's ditto
250 Truman's ditto.

Terms at sale.

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Preliminary Notice.
Teas
Sugars
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Damaged Goods, &c., &c.
THURSDAY, July 30th.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, An assortment of the above goods.

Particulars in a future issue.

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Preliminary Notice.
Sale Tunbridge Ware.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock, at the Sydney Auction Rooms.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on the above day,

Several invoices of the above goods, consisting of
Assorted dolls
Bell corals
Assorted toys
Desks
Accordeons
Marbles, assorted
Walking sticks, ditto
Playing cards
Otto roses
Eau de Cologne
Lavender water &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th July.

Valuable Building Allotment.
Adjoining Cowper-terrace and Clarence-street, at the Corne of Charlotte-place.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell the above choice piece of land, by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

It has 28 feet frontage to Clarence-street, next Cowper terrace, by about 75 feet depth, with frontage also to a lane in the rear, and being a corner allotment it is, without doubt, the choicest piece of land in the neighbourhood.

Title, undeniable.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Sale Room.

TUESDAY, 28th July.

Desirable Investment.
2 Verandah Cottages, stone-built, facing Longdown-street, and a valuable piece of Land adjoining them, fronting the Newtown Road, opposite the residence of Miss Douthorne.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received positive instructions to dispose of the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The situation of the above is most excellent, being on the rise of the hill, a few yards beyond the Tollbar. The frontage to the Newtown Road is 40 feet. The frontage of the cottages to Longdown-street is about the same, and the depth about 117 feet—with a well of good water on the land. One cottage contains 5, and the other 6 rooms, and are worth at least £2 per week rental, being in a good position and within a stone's throw of the University,—in fact, they are a description of dwellings that will always command tenants.

Terms—Half cash: the residue at a short credit.

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WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

The valuable Estate, called Brompton, on the Newtown Road, just this side of Barwan Park.
Title unexceptionable.
30 acres sub-divided into choice Building Sites.
To Persons of Small Capital, the Working-Classes, and others.
Terms very easy.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Richard Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 11 o'clock,

One of the choicest Estates, near Sydney, named Brompton, subdivided into building sites, as under:

SECTION, No. 1.

24 Allotments, each having frontages to the Cook's River-road, by a depth of 100 feet.
Nos 25 to 44.

20 Allotments, 40 feet frontage to Church-street, by 100 feet in depth.

No. 45.

Corner Allotment, frontages to Church and May streets.

SECTION, No. 2.

28 Allotments, each having 40 feet frontage to the Cook's River-road, by 100 feet deep.
Nos. 29 to 49.

21 Allotments, each 40 feet frontage to Crown-street, by 100 feet deep.

SECTION, No. 3.

Allotments No. 1 to 9, having frontages, varying in size, to Crown-street
Allotments No. 10 to 18, varying from 40 to 80 feet frontage, to Waterloo Road
Allotments Nos. 19 to 24, from 40 to 80 feet frontage to Campbell-street.

SECTION, No. 4.

15 allotments, from 60 feet to 100 feet frontage to Lackey-street, Hutchinson-street, and Church-street.

SECTION, No. 5.

14 allotments, frontages to Lackay-street
1 allotment, corner lot, frontage to Lackay and Hutchinson streets
17 allotments, having frontages to Campbell-street.

SECTION, No. 6.

31 allotments fronting May street, 40 feet to 80 feet frontages by 100 feet deep
27 allotments fronting Hutchinson-street, 40 feet by 100 feet deep.

The auctioneers, in bringing this valuable property before the public, consider that any eulogy of theirs would be superfluous; they merely request intending purchasers to inspect the same. Omnibuses run past the property every ten minutes, at a moderate charge. The traffic on the Newtown Road must cause the above property to become very valuable. Its lovely situation commanding a fine view of Botany Bay on the one side, and the whole of Sydney on the other.

A large plan on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in course of preparation, when ready will be given free to the public.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; the residue at 3, 6, and 9 months, with interest.

Title—☞ The best on the Newtown Road.

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WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.
Worthington's and Robinson's Ale.
Double Grape Sherry, in quarters
Bath Bricks
Gould's Double Rose Cork Butter.

Ex Hannah Townes, Robertson, master, from London.
On account of whom it may concern, more or less damaged.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

C in triangle over WW—
1 to 50—21 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton ale
101 to 130— 2 quarter-casks double grape sherry
134 to 142— 2 casks bath bricks
251 to 300—14 firkins Gould's double rose Cork butter.

Terms, cash.

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WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

To Wine and Spirit merchants and others.
Worthington and Robinson's Ale
Quarter-casks Sherry
Bath Bricks
Gould's Double-rose Cork Butter.

Ex Hannah Townes, Robertson, master, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

C in triangle over WW.
½ 1 to 50 29 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton ale
101 to 130—18 quarter-casks double-grape sherry
134 to 142— 7 casks bath bricks
251 to 300—36 firkins Gould's double-rose Cork butter.

Terms, cash.

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WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

To Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Painters, Ship Chandlers, and others.
Demerara Rum, in Bond
Peate's Bottled Fruits and Pickles
Paint Oils, Turpentine
Hoop Iron, Europe Rope
Lead Pipe, Munts's Metal
Woolpacks, Dray Covers
Irish Pork, Mess Beef
Volckman's Jams.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

50 hogsheads Demerara rum, in bond
125 cases Feast's bottled fruits
35 half-barrel Irish pork
36 tierces colonial beef, 1857
3 ditto rounds beef
30 cases Volckman's jams
64 cases quart pickles
25 cases pint ditto
50 drums turpentine
10 hogsheads paint oil
178 drums ditto ditto
14 casks lead pipe
450 bundles hoop iron
29 coils Europe rope and spun yarn
4 cases Munts's metal, and nails
2 bales dray covers
3 bales woolpacks
1 bale damaged woolpacks
4 hogsheads damaged rum
1 puncheon ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

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Continuation Sale of Choice Goods now landing ex Maid of Judah.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

On THURSDAY, the 30th, and FRIDAY, the 31st of July instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

153 packages of new goods, being the remainder of choice shipments, now landing ex Maid of Judah, consisting of

Gents' black shooting coats
Ditto ditto office ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto talmas
Ditto walking coats
Ditto rich shawl vests
Ditto ditto silk ditto
Ditto black satin ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto sporting ditto
Fancy doe trousers
Black cloth ditto
Driving coats
Drab devon ditto
C. M. mole trousers
Fancy bandanas
Ditto beanforts
Black ditto
Ariel ties
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge shirts
Brown cotton hose and half-hose
L. W. and merino ditto ditto
Ditto ditto shirts and pants
Hats
Caps
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrock's longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90 inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9 8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

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To Drapers, Clothiers, Milliners, Importers, Warehousemen, Shippers, Speculators, Island Buyers, and the Trade generally.
175 Packages, ex Maid of Judah and late arrivals.

MERRINGTON and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, July 29th, 1857, at their Auction Sale Rooms, 128, Pitt-street,

175 packages of hosiery, serge shirts, prints, sheetings, bonnet ribbons, bounets, haberdashery, fancy goods, slops, ready-made clothing, and Manchester goods generally.

5-4 prints
9-8 plates
Super shirtings
India long cloths
72-inch grey calico
80-inch ditto
Fancy drills
Cotton tick
Canvas
Osnaburg
Forfar
Native cut moleskin trousers
Crown double stitched
White moleskin ditto
Miller's drab ditto
Pilot trousers
Doeskin vests
Sorted vests, silk, satin, and marsella
Blue cloth caps
Panama hats, dressed and undressed
Scotch caps
Leggings
Serge shirts
Women's white cotton hose
Children's white cotton socks
Girls' black cotton hose
Men's lambswool and worsted hose
Men's brown cotton half hose
Children's fancy socks
Men's cotton nightcaps
Mohair coronets
Ladies' fancy bonnets
Ditto ditto hats
Men's Leghorn ditto
Men's and boys' Manilla
Ditto ditto Panama
Bonnet ribbons
Neckties
Widows' caps
Head dresses
Crinolines
Cambric linings
Sewed muslin goods
French kid gloves
Cashmere dresses
Satin and brocade parasols
Maids' and girls' underclothing
Stays
Merino vests.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

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Valuable Household Furniture
Plateware, Glassware, China
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Pianoforte
Kitchen Utensils. Russell's and Graveley's Cooking Apparatus, &c., &c.

Also,

Gigs, Dogcarts, Carts, Horses
Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Hay, Maize, &c., &c.

After which,

Goodwill and Lease, having 3 years to run, Bar and Gas Fittings, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Vinegar, &c., &c.
At Parker's Hotel, No. 19, York-street.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 28th July.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Parker's Hotel, No. 19, York-street, on TUESDAY, 28th July, at eleven o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., consisting of

Dining and side tables
Hair seated couches and sofas
Hair and cane seated chairs
Sideboards, cheffoniers
Mahogany square pianoforte
Chimney glasses
Carpets and hearthrugs
Matting, curtains
Fenders and fire-irons
Oil paintings, engravings
Clocks, lamps, ornaments
Glassware, China, plateware
Single and double iron and wood bedsteads
Hair mattresses, feather beds
Palliasses, pillows, bolsters
Chests drawers
Washstands and services
Dressing tables and glasses
Towel horses, carpets, curtains
Chairs, bedsteps, &c.
Kitchen utensils, consisting of every requisite
Russell's and Gravely's cooking stoves.

BAR.

The whole of the fittings, consisting of
Counters and shelving
Spirit and water fountains
Beer engine
Kegs, measures
Gas fittings, &c., &c.

STOCK,

Consisting of
Wines, spirits, beers, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock precisely,

Good-will and lease, having three years to run, at a very low rental.

After which, in the Yard,

Horses
Gigs, dogcarts, carts
Single and double harness
Saddles, bridles
Hay, maize, &c.

Terms, cash.

☞ Intending purchasers may view the furniture and premises the day before the sale. Purchasers of the good-will and lease are also reminded that the above will be sold at 1 o'clock precisely.

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MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses

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Pawnbrokers [illegible]-out Sale, Shop Fittings, &c., &c.

MR. H[illegible]RAVES will sell by auction, on the premises next door to the City Pawn Office, Lower [illegible]re-street, on WEDNESDAY next, July 29th, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon,

Sundry lots of unredeemed pledges, comprising
Gold and silver watches
Ships' chronometers, pocket chronometers
Gold chains, alberts, rings, brooches
Sextants, octave ditto, quadrants
Charts and maps, spy-glasses, speaking-trumpet
Barometers, compasses, double and single barrelled guns, revolving and other pistols
Nautical, medical, law, and other books, too numerous to mention
Turning lathe, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, bedsteads, and bedding
Medicine chests, and several chests and trunks of clothing
Time-pieces, American and Dutch clocks, in great variety
Pictures, oil paintings, and four large views 5 feet 6 by 3 ft. 8 each, viz., Constantinople, Zion, Valette, and Alexandria, with mirror to each
Several American travelling trunks, sundry clothing, slops, &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash.

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2½ Acre Farm at Lane Cove,
6 Miles from Sydney,

Having a large frontage to the main road, and adjoining some of the best paying orchards on that side of the water.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 12 o'clock, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, without reserve.

Lot 15, in the parish of Gordon, commencing at the south-east corner of lot fourteen, and bounded on the north by lot fourteen, being a line bearing west to the south-east corner of A. L. Bartho's farm, thirteen chains fifty-four links; towards the north-west by part of lot sixteen, being a line bearing south-westerly to the north-west corner pin of Clayton's one hundred acres grant; towards the south-west by part of Clayton's one hundred acres grant, being a line bearing south thirty degrees east twenty-eight chains to a Government road; and on the east by the Government road, being a line bearing north to the point of commencement.

The auctioneers strongly recommend this farm to the notice of the public, as it possesses many advantages both as regards frontage, locality, and quality of ground.

Title, good. Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

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Valuable Farm, Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street,

Without reserve,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 5 a. 1 r. 38 p., situated as above, commencing at the junction of the east side of the Flat Rock Road, with the southern boundry of C. Nathan's 50 acres, and bounded on the north by part of that boundary, being a line bearing east 5 chains and 80 links, on the east by a line southerly at right angles to the northerly boundry 10 chains and 30 links to the northern side of Flat Rock Creek, on the south-east by that creek upwards about 6 chains to its intersection with the east side of the Flat Rock Road, and on the west by that road bearing north 3 degrees east 2 chains and 50 links, and thence north 7 degrees west 11 chains and 20 links to the point of commencement, exclusively of the proclaimed road one chain wide passing through the land in an easterly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area, being the land sold as lot one.

This property requires no eulogium from the auctioneers.

Title, good. No reserve, and terms liberal.

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Valuable Properties for Sale by Auction, as below.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,

The following valuable properties:—

No. 1.

4 Allotments at Bourkestown, near the beautiful estate of Gai ryowen.

No. 2.

An Allotment at St. Leonards, North Shore, 41 feet frontage to William-street, by 264 feet in depth.

No. 3

A Brick House, in George-street, Redfern.

No. 4.

2 Cottages in Raglan-street, Redfern.

No. 5.

1 Five-roomed House on Botany Road.

No. 6.

1 Allotment at Tempe.

No. 7.

3 Allotments at Paddington.

No. 9.

2 Allotments of land at Newtown, about five minutes' walk from the railway station.

No. 11.

Bunley Estate, Cook's River.

Two valuable farms, forming a portion of the above justly celebrated estate, as under—

Lot 15, situated at Cook's River, 2½ miles the other side of the Dam, contains 10 acres 2 roods 10 perches.

Lot 19 adjoins the same, and contains 11 acres 1 rood.

No. 12.

4 Allotments in the town of Ryde, fronting the main street, adjoining the general stores of Mr. Baker, frontage 40 feet by 100. These lots are the best in the township.

Terms at sale.
Title good.

The public are respectfully informed that the plans of all the above properties are on view at the rooms, where every information can be obtained, and terms made known.

Auctioneers, house, land, and estate agents, 284, George-street.

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THOMAS, JAGELMAN, and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Mart, 171, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, tables, chairs, chests drawers, safes, washstands, toilet glasses, tubs, buckets, and kitchen utensils, 1 ton of sad irons, and variety of plateware, jewellery, watches, guns, and sundry other goods.

Terms, cash.

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CLEVELAND ESTATE.

Three Valuable Building Allotments fronting CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH, immediately opposite Cleveland Paddocks.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th August,

Three very desirable building allotments, situate in CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH, to which street each has a frontage of 30 feet with a depth of 93 feet, extending to a 20 feet lane at the rear, being lots 8, 9, and 10 of section 5 of the original subdivision of the Cleveland Estate. Lot 10 is a corner lot, and also, fronts Rutland-street 93 feet.

☞ This is about the best position on the whole estate, immediately below Chalmers' Free Church, now in course of erection, and opposite Cleveland Park and the Railway.

They are well worthy the attention of builders and others in search of good city sites.

The land is enclosed with a close paling fence.

Title, unquestionable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

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SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
165 Shares—£1 paid up.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 28th July,

165 shares in the SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY—£1 paid up.

Terms at sale.

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AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
37 Shares—£6 paid up.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 28th July,

37 Shares in the Australian Gas-Light Company—£6 paid up.

Terms at sale.

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PORT MACQUARIE.

LARGE STORE, and COTTAGE adjoining, situate in CLARENCE-STREET, close to the PUBLIC WHARF.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th August.

The following valuable property in the TOWN of PORT MACQUARIE,

All that piece or parcel of land containing 1 rood and 21 perches, being part of block 11 in the above township, bounded on the south by CLARENCE-STREET, and on the north by the deep waters of the harbour. Upon this allotment is erected an EXTENSIVE STORE, containing three floors, built at a cost of £15 0 in the cheap times, and admirably adapted for the storage of wool, grain, &c. There is also a COTTAGE RESIDENCE adjoining.

☞ This property occupies one of the very best positions for business in the town of Port Macquarie, being close to the public wharf, and all the principal shops and stores.

Positive instructions have been received to sell this property to the highest bidder.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

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SPLENDID MERCANTILE PREMISES, consisting of Handsome and Extensive Offices, Two Ranges of Stores, Stabling, Storekeeper's Residence, &c., situate in O'CONNELL-STREET.

TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—Liberal, to be declared at time of sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1857,

Those first-class mercantile premises, erected by the above-named firm for their own especial use, and occupied by them for nearly the last five years, and comprising as follows:—

THAT HANDSOME RANGE OF OFFICES fronting O'Connell-street, consisting of entrance hall, large public office, admirably adapted for a banking-room or other public institution, opening into which, at one end, are private offices, and, at the opposite end, the accountant's offices. In the corner of the latter is a large fire-proof iron safe, capable of holding the whole of the books of an extensive establishment. The public office is handsomely fitted up, and there are India rubber tubes laid for communication between the various offices.

*** This is a handsome building, PURELY GRECIAN in style, of massive construction, and expensively finished throughout.

At the Northern end of the offices is the gateway entrance to the yard, fronting which are the following buildings:—

THE SHIPPING OFFICE, stone building, with slated roof.

A LARGE THREE-STORY STORE, 68 feet x 22 feet, extending along the South side of the yard, with a capital cellar nearly the full length. A massive stone and brick building.

THE NORTH STORE, one floor, 68 feet x 22 feet, built of stone throughout.

Across the yard, at the eastern end, is a RANGE OF STABLING, and other offices, over which is the Storekeeper's residence, consisting of 4 apartments. This is a stone building.

*** The buildings have all slated roofs.

The whole block occupies a frontage of about 72 FEET TO O'CONNELL-STREET, by a depth of about 122 feet.

☞ MORT and CO. feel justified in calling attention to this property as forming one of the MOST COMPLETE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS in the city.

The buildings are all first-class, most conveniently arranged, and are all in the very best condition.

The situation of the property is particularly worthy of note, being SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY. In close proximity to the Exchange buildings, the Oriental Bank now in course of erection, the Union Bank, the premises of Messrs. Thacker and Co. now also being erected, the HERALD Office, and Dean's Auction Mart; indeed, it may be said to be surrounded by several of our leading mercantile establishments, and in a position daily rising in importance and value. The sale offers, therefore, to the capitalist a splendid opportunity for an investment, and to the merchant the chance of securing the most commodious premises in a well known and central position.

Parties desirous of viewing the premises will be fur

## HOW TO MAKE LAND CHEAP TO THE IMMIGRANT.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—In the letter which Mr. Kilner Waller, of London, addressed to you, headed "Emigration versus Transportation," and which appeared in the *Herald* about a fortnight ago, there are some remarks relative to what Mr. Waller is pleased to call our dear land; he says, "I am sure that in many respects your colonies are vastly superior to Canada, but distance and dear land offer formidable barriers to free migration." This leads me to suggest that, by resorting to the remission scheme, instead of offering the intending emigrant dear land, we might be in a position to offer him a certain quantity of land for nothing; for we have always been obliged, in consequence of the great distance of these colonies from Europe, to assist the emigrant in some way, and we shall be obliged to do so still: every assisted or bounty immigrant comes here at the sacrifice of some twenty acres of waste land. If, therefore, instead of spending the proceeds of this twenty acres of waste land upon an immigrant's passage out, the twenty acres of land were given to him on condition of his paying his own passage, we should be able to say, throughout Great Britain, that, instead of having to purchase land at *a high price*, parties immigrating to Australia would receive land *as a gift*. This, though not so readily applicable to pauper emigration, would be a great boon to families possessing sufficient capital to pay for their passage, because every man, woman, and child should be allowed a proportionate remission, and thus the prospect of obtaining, by the accumulation of the orders, a considerable quantity of land as a gift, would lead to a large family immigration (now considered the most satisfactory); whilst the colony would not be making a greater sacrifice of waste land than if we continued to devote the proceeds of its sale to the deportation of immigrants, as we have been doing for the last twenty years or more. Nor would such an arrangement be less beneficial to the mother country; for her object should be to thin her population, and whether, therefore, the emigration be made up of paupers, or of those who make room for paupers, it is all the same to her. To ameliorate the condition of the working classes of Great Britain is "the great task of English and Australian philanthropy," and, could it be properly understood and appreciated, the remission scheme offers to every state in Europe possessing waste lands the means of reducing its population without any expense.

The position of emigrants wishing to proceed to Australia has always been misunderstood in England, as regards the obtaining of waste land, or rather its appropriation to their use. If we have sold waste land at a higher rate than other colonies and countries, we have done so for the benefit of the emigrant, and of him only: for him we have been careful not to render the waste lands valueless by squandering them; to raise funds for his deportation has been our only object. He, in fact, has always been receiving from us a certain amount of land, or lands' worth, for nothing; and as forty acres here is enough for a farm, if he obtained a passage worth £20 (to him invaluable from its security); he has, in fact, if he bought land, obtained his forty acres for 10s. per acre. Now, land at £10 per acre, free from all taxation, can scarcely be called dear land, nor are we behind other colonies in offering facilities for leasing. Any man who has the means, or two or three clubbing together, can go into our interior at far less risk than they could into the Western States of America, and for £10 a year rent twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres of any unoccupied country, and have the privilege into the bargain of purchasing the land on which they may have built, or as much of it as they please, without competition at auction, whilst the poorer or less adventurous immigrant can lease land near Sydney at the rate of £1 per annum per 640 acres. Surely, therefore, it cannot be said by Mr. Kilner Waller, or any one else, that in the Australian colonies land is dear. No! it is quite a mistake, both here and at home. The advantages which the Australian colonies offer, and the facilities for obtaining waste land, have never been properly understood. Our upset price of £1 per acre bears the same proportion to our price of labour, as the dollar does to labour in America; besides which, as pointed out, every immigrant receives indirectly a large portion of land for nothing. The cry of too dear land has gone forth, and now the cry of too cheap land is being raised. The popular element never looks below the surface of matters.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

T.

Sydney, July 25th.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—I find in your issue of the 3rd instant, a letter from the "National Teachers," commenting on the communication I felt it my duty, on reading their letter No. III., to address to you, and which you kindly inserted, long as it unavoidably was, in your journal of the 12th June. I am sorry I have to trespass a second time upon your space, but I do not think I would be just towards myself if I allowed the letter before me to pass without observation.

Its writers (I beg their pardons for having for one moment supposed their letter emanated from a mere individual member of their body) say that I have fallen into a mistake in supposing that they had the Irish National system of education in their minds at all when they concocted their letter No. III. If I have been mistaken in this the fault is theirs, for there is nothing in the letter to lead me to suppose otherwise than I did. The National system is mentioned in close connection with the charges these writers were pleased to make against the Irish Established Church, and the Church Education Society, without any note to prevent one falling into the mistake they say I have fallen into; so that if my "critical acumen" has been at fault, their want of being a little more precise has entailed upon them the task of reading a very *fatiguing* letter. I am sorry any act of mine should have imposed so overcoming a labour upon them. Had I grounds to suppose that the system which obtains in England under the Committee of Council—a system which gives full liberty to the patrons of schools as to religious instruction, and, so long as the prescribed course of literary instruction is followed, allows them to claim for their schools a share in all its advantages, privileges, and support in money, materials, and inspection; had I grounds to suppose that this system alone was in your correspondents' minds when they wrote, I would not have deemed it necessary to lay before you the statement I did, and your correspondent "A.," to whose aid I am supposed so "chivalrously to have come forward," might still have remained alone fighting his own battle, as he is, I doubt not, able to do. But I trust I will be ever found a strenuous and candid opposer of the principle of the Irish National system, and an upholder of that of the Church Education Society. So far as this implies the necessity for a Denominational system, I am undoubtedly willing to be considered an ally of "A." But what he may feel justified in saying is nothing to me, and who he may be, I neither know nor care.

It appears, Sir, that my "critical acumen" has made another mistake in commenting on your correspondents' letter. The "enormous wealth" of the Established Church was attacked in connection with abusive charges against the Irish church and the Denominational system of education in Ireland. What conclusion, then, could any reasonable mind form, but that this was a mere reiteration of the hackneyed outcry so often raised by its opponents against the Irish Church, when not *the most remote* intimation was given to lead one to suppose the English section of the Established Church was meant. I made a statement on this point from "memory," because, at the moment, I did not recollect where I might find a statement to confirm or correct my then impression. But I have done so since. I have strengthened my "weakness," and I now state, on the authority of the well-known Dr. Cumming, that if the entire revenues of the Established Church in England were divided amongst the entire body of its clergy, they could only receive about £230 per annum! and I also now state, with respect to the Established Church in Ireland, that its revenue, if similarly divided, would not yield its ministers anything like so "enormous" a stipend even as this, which would be further reduced by income-tax, poor-rates, and other deductions. Your correspondents may make what use they please of this correction of my "weakness."

And now, Sir, let me ask (I ask it generally, without any particular reference to my own case) if untrue statements damaging to the character of any cause are made, is a clergyman the only man who is not to call such statements slanderous? If questions calculated to lead to a wrong conclusion are asked, is a clergyman the only individual who is not to call them jesuistical? If unscrupulous assertions are made, is a clergyman the only one who must not call things by their proper names? The united ability of "the National Teachers" may have come to such a conclusion; but that there are occasions when such strong and decided language ought to be used we have on the authority of the first of ministers, who did not hesitate to state, when occasioned, that the opponents of Christianity "slanderously reported" its doctrines. Such terms, no doubt, should never be used without good grounds, intemperately, or wantonly. But when used justly and temperately, surely it is the party who provokes them to whom blame attaches, and not the party who makes honest use of them, to give expression to what he knows and feels. "The National Teachers" may rest assured I did not use the terms they advise me about, heedlessly and carelessly. It were inexcusable in any man to do so; and if I have *mistakenly* accused them, I am ready to make every amends which could be looked for from any one who desires to act "becomingly" to the character of a Christian, a clergyman, and a gentleman.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD FORDE ELK.

Bombala, July 10th.

P.S.—It often happens that the most important part of a letter appears in a postscript. After I had the foregoing ready for posting I met with the following, which I add for the consideration of the National Teachers. Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop in Dublin, in his last pastoral, dated Februray 21st, 1857 (?) says—"Mixed education, which unites in the one school teachers and pupils of *every creed*, and professes to teach the religious doctrines of no Church *must be looked upon as unfit for Catholics*, and calculated to promote scepticism and infidelity." As I do not want to lengthen my letter, I will make no remarks upon this.—E. F.

## STOP THIEF!

THE *Athenæum* has done good service to literature, and has administered a heavy blow to pretentious mediocrity, by its conviction of Sir Archibald Alison, the voluminous historian, of literary larceny. Three irrefragable proofs, selected from his latest work, are given in evidence; the victim of the robbery being, in each instance, Mr. Kaye, the historian of "The Afghan War." From the parallelled passages published by the *Athenæum*, we select the following, which are tolerably conclusive as to the guilt of the larcenous baronet:—

*Alison* p. 605.

"The native states on the borders were beginning to evince signs of feverish anxiety. From the hills of Nepaul to the jungles of Burmah came threats, at first smothered, but ere long openly uttered, of invasion. Even in our own provinces, and those longest subjected to our rule, there was an uneasy restless feeling among all classes—the well-known and often unaccountable precursor of external catastrophe or internal revolt. This feeling was peculiarly strong among the Mussulman inhabitants, forming above fifteen millions, in the upper provinces. It was akin to that which, eight-and-thirty years before, had alarmed Marquis Wellesley, when Zemaun Shah threatened a descent from the mountains with the whole forces of Central Asia, to exterminate the haughty infidels who had so long oppressed the land. In their eyes the approaching conflict assumed the air of a religious crusade. It was believed that * * * the followers of the Prophet would rise up in countless multitudes * * pour down over the plains of the Punjaub and the Ganges, and wrest all the country from the infidel usurpers. So general were these feelings, so common the panic excited, that they formed the topic of conversation in the bazaars of Calcutta and Bombay, and occasioned a serious decline in the value of the public securities."

*Kaye*, vol. i. p. 290.

"The native states on our own borders were beginning to evince signs of feverish unrest. From the hills of Nepaul and the jungles of Burmah came mutterings of threatened invasion * * Even in our own provinces these rumours of mighty movements in the countries of the North-West disquieted the native mind; there was an uneasy restless feeling among all classes, scarcely amounting to disaffection, and perhaps best to be described as a state of ignorant expectancy * * Among our Mussulman subjects the feeling was somewhat akin to that which had unsettled their minds at the time when the rumoured advent of Zemaun Shah made them look for the speedy restoration of Mahomedan supremacy in Hindostan. In their eyes, indeed, the movement beyond the Afghan frontier took the shape of a Mahomedan invasion, and it was believed that countless thousands of true believers were about to pour themselves over the plains of the Punjab and Hindostan, and to wrest all the country from the hands of the infidel usurpers. The Mahomedan journals at this time teemed with the utterances of undisguised sedition. There was a decline in the value of public securities; and it went openly from mouth to mouth, in the streets and the bazaars, that the Company's reign was nearly at an end."

## PROPOSED ALLIANCE FOR REGULATING INTERCOUSE WITH CHINA.

(*From the Daily News, 14th May.*)

THE American reply to a proposal of alliance with the European Powers for the regulation of intercourse with China could not be anything but what it is. Lord Clarendon, we may hope, understands the true position of the case, and is duly prepared for conference with Mr. Reid, the American Envoy, who is on his way to London, Paris, and the East. There is no reason why every citizen should not be as well prepared for the approaching conference as our Foreign Secretary or the Emperor of the French; for the facts lie open to general observation, while they at present demand all the attention we can give to them.

The great question is—What are the respective aims of the four Powers who are consulting, or about to consult, how to bring the Chinese to order? The American offer of co-operation, without a special alliance, leads directly to the consideration how far the case of the United States differs from our own; and that of France from both; and that of Russia from all. Any Englishman who neglects the consideration of this question at the present moment forfeits all right to complain if it should apper, when too late, that trammels, difficulties, and new wars have arisen out of faults in the negotiations now going forward about the affairs of the far East.

Is there such compatibility between the respective aims of the four Powers as to enable them to co-operate, while the state of China renders combined action desirable, and to part in peace when the work is done? Beginning with the United States—what will Mr. Reed have to say to our Ministers and the French Emperor? He will remind them that the American policy is different from that of every other maritime power in the matter of colonisation. So recently as 1853, we were favoured by Mr. Everett, in his celebrated letter to Lord John Russell, with an exposition of American policy in this respect. We need say nothing here of Mr. Everett's avowal of the filibustering principle in regard to the annexation of neighbouring territory. It is with his explicit declaration that the fundamental structure of the Republic excludes a policy of distant colonisation that we are now concerned. He said that the United States not only had no colonies, but never could have them while the federal Union existed; and this is so far obviously true as that any distant territory could find a place in the constitution *only* as a sovereign state, in federal combination with the rest; and such a state could be in no sense a colony. Moreover, contiguity is an essential condition of admission to the Union. In short, colonisation belongs to a totally different mode of government, and is excluded by the very terms of a federal republic. The Americans, combining our policy of colonisation with our supposed passion for territorial aggrandisement—a passion which they believe to be burning in every English heart—conclude our present enterprise to be the conquest of China, in order to make it a dependency like others in Asia. This project it will not, of course, suit the United States to promote in its full import. We may judge from their conduct elsewhere what they really desire to effect in China. Everywhere—in the heart of great continents, on the shores of remote or forgotten islands, or in the bays of neglected seas, the Americans make their way before everybody else, except, perhaps, the Russians—their favourite and most congenial allies.

While the Russians are moving down from Siberia to the heart of Central Asia, the Americans are working up to the same region a "silent highway," which they have opened through Beloochistan, almost within sight and hearing of our posts on the Indus. While the Russians are annexing territory which will open to them at once a command of Pekin and of the sea of Japan, the Americans are working up in that direction too, and using all the resources of their great western coast to obtain a firm footing everywhere in the North Pacific, and especially in the northernmost parts of it. While we, in an open and noisy way, send expeditions up the African rivers, the Americans have been there before us; and our explorers begin now to look out in all strange places for an American ship or factory, as surely as for a Russian fort. So long as the object of this ubiquity is not the acquisition of territory, it can hardly be anything dangerous or censurable; and it is, probably, something admirable. It is not a commercial aim alone which leads to these achievements. To rise to the position of the first commercial power in the world is no doubt an object of national ambition; but there are political as well as commercial aspirations. The Americans like to establish their influence among all manner of people who want guidance. Their missionaries are the best in the world; they enjoy such an affair as the rescue of Kosta, after the Hungarian war; they like to think that, though they could not bring an army into the field in any European dispute, they hold a power, by means of their navy and their peculiar policy, of intervention and decision between any monarchical combatants in the Old World. In the particular case of China, they have the advantage of us in their relations with that country; an advantage which they fairly won by superior prudence and good sense, and which they are quite right not to imperil by any unnecessary express alliance with us. Profiting by our mistakes, and learning by our failures to sink the political in the commercial functions of their envoys, they had a comparatively open trade with China while we were excluded, and enjoyed an amount of social intercourse with them which must be witnessed in order to be believed. After a long enjoyment of such successes, and under the certainty that they can never aim at territorial acquisition in China, the Americans cannot be expected or desired to enter into any alliance with us which would amount to a profession of the same objects. They have outrages to avenge, however; and they must see to their commercial privileges being increased in proportion to those of the other parties to the attack. Therefore will the Americans co-operate with the allies while keeping clear of the obligations of alliance.

What is the object of France? or rather, of the Emperor of the French? It is partly commercial, no doubt—perhaps mainly commercial. But he also likes to establish an influence everywhere, so that nothing would please him better than to make a lodgment of French troops in every capital—to play the controller or arbiter wherever trouble has broken out or is likely to arise. He likes to employ and exercise his forces by new enterprises, while it is really a part of his proper business to learn what the British are doing so far off, and whether we are providing for any formidable expansion of our power in Asia. We, for our part, can afford to smile at the imputation of territorial cupidity. We need not be angry that so few foreigners understand the grounds and nature of our Indian policy when so few English could give any account of it which would explain the spread of our dominion; and we have to show, in proof of our exemption from the youthful passion for land, a long historical course of renunciation and refusal of territorial gains. We have no desire to conquer China, or any other country. What we want is simply to convert an unwelcome necessity of strife into a means of future peace, secure and permanent. We had no inclination for this war; and we are anything but proud of it to begin with, but we must now use it to obtain and establish an open and free commerce, and such political intercourse as the security of commerce demands. Such are the aims of Great Britain.

What are the aims of Russia? This is such an old story that it does not need telling again. Nobody would be surprised to find that Russia was using the occasion for a further pressure upon the northern frontier of China. That is a thing understood, and a matter of course. But there are also grounds for a special understanding with the Americans—that of a common dread of a too close alliance between England and France. While the Grand Duke Constantine drops an insulting hint at Toulon about taking chesnuts out of the fire, when he sees the gunboats destined for the Chinese rivers, Mr. Reed is receiving instructions to penetrate the real nature of the alliance against China. The one impossible thing in the eyes of Czars and Presidents has hitherto been an English and French alliance, and when it took place the autocratic and the republican mind took the same steps, from incredulity to fear. Of the four Powers, then, two are especially bound together by their apprehensions of a too good understanding between the other pair. Between that other pair, meantime, there can be no blind confidence. The French are always wide awake when we are moving in the East, whether in Turkey, Persia, China, or the Pacific. We, for our part, have only our own particular object to attend to, taking care that, from first to last, we have for co-operators the French people generally, and not only an individual who, however able in himself and sincere in the alliance, may at any moment cease to be the organ of his nation in the affair.

Such being the objects, and such the functions of the four Powers in regard to the China question, it is not difficult to anticipate the subject and style of Mr. Reed's conferences with our Ministers and the Emperor of the French.

A LEGAL QUIBBLE.—At the sitting of the Glasgow Spring Circuit Court, on Saturday, the 2nd of May, Patrick M'Guire was charged with stealing a box of tea from the shop of Atting Atti, a Chinaman. The counsel for the prisoner objected that, as we are at war with China, Atting Atti could not give evidence against a native of the United Kingdom. The Court declined to decide that we *are* at war with China; but assuming that such were the case they should reject the objection—if allowed, it would be dangerous to justice. Eventually, M'Guire was convicted without the necessity of taking the Chinaman's evidence.


THE FRIENDS of the Very Rev. JAMES MILNE, moderator of the Synod of Australia, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife, which will take place on MONDAY AFTERNOON. The procession will move from her late residence, Elizabeth-street South, at 3 o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. PETER DILLON are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, near the dam, Cook's River, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD CONYNGHAM are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son, EDWARD; to move from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Francis M'Mahon, Brickfield Hill, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at a quarter to 10 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE MOUNTAIN are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed daughter, LOUISA, THIS DAY (Monday), at half-past 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his residence, Parramatta-street, at the hour above mentioned precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 577, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. ANDREW SUMMERBELL, ship builder, are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Windmill-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

ARNOLD'S BLACK INK, 10s. per gross, 1s. per dozen. G. D. HARRISON, 569, George-street South.

PERIODICALS.—The undersigned is prepared, to supply the following periodicals:—
Quarterly Review
Athenæum
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Ask Mamma
Orr's Circle of Industrial Arts
Family Herald
Household Words
Routledge's Shakspeare
World of Fashion
Gentlemen's Magazine of Fashion.
JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.

JOSEPH COOK and CO.'s Railway Guide for August, price 1d. Publishing Office, 219, George-street, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

AUSTRALIAN ESSAYS on subjects Political, Moral, and Religious, by the Honorable JAMES NORTON, Esq.

"It is with much pleasure we notice this volume of essays from the antipodes. Their appearance is a good sign, and their merit far from inconsiderable. Mr. Norton possesses a fine, if not a brilliant intellect, and that supported and directed by considerable discrimination and high moral principle. It is to his credit that, during his thirty-four years of arduous professional duties, he has found time, perhaps made it, to vindicate the higher elements of our nature in the thick, and for the benefit of the eager, money-hunting community among whom his lot has been cast."—SUN.

EMERSON'S ENGLISH TRAITS, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. per post; the Convent, a Tale founded on Fact, 2s., post paid, 2s. 6d.; Tales of the Borders, 2s., post paid, 2s. 3d.; Dred, 3s. 6d., post paid, 4s. Remittances may be sent in two-penny stamps. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

BISHOP BROUGHTON'S SERMONS on the Church of England: its Constitution, Mission, and Trials. 8vo., 10s. 6d.; 11s. 6d. post paid. Remittances may be made in twopenny stamps. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

RULING.—J. COX and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received one of Wilkinson's best ruling machines, and having secured good workmen, are now enabled to execute on the very shortest notice, any orders that they may be favoured with.
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Account books both printed and ruled to any pattern.
A large stock of account sales paper, bill paper, ruled and printed forms, always kept on hand, of their own workmanship.
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BOOKBINDING.—J. COX and CO. beg to announce that they have lately received from England complete sets of the newest tools and machinery for bookbinding, of the very best description, and that they are now prepared to undertake any quantity of binding on the shortest notice. J. COX and CO. have engaged several of the best London bookbinders, and are confident in giving every satisfaction, both with regard to execution of workmanship and price.
Tenders will be given to Libraries, Companies, &c., if required. J. COX and CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 111, George-street.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, 47, Pitt-street North, near King-street.
Hot Joints daily, from 12 till 3.
Soups always ready.
Soup, per plate, Sixpence.
Roast or boiled beef or mutton, sixpence per plate.
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Vegetables, per plate, 2d.
Bread—one penny.
Conducted in the London style.

FUNERALS.—C. KINSELA, Undertaker, has REMOVED from Goulburn-street to Sussex-st South.

QUARTZ and GOLD, a new Colonial Fiction, will open in No. 2 of THE MONTH. Single copies post free, for 1s. 3d., to any part of the colony. J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street, Sydney.

STANDARD POPULAR WORKS, on SALE by J. W. WAUGH, 139, George-street.—
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BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY,
6s. 6d. per vol., unless otherwise expressed.
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"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS; I'LL NONE OF IT."—Mr. R. CREAGH, C.E., Board of Works, Dublin, begs to announce that he has taken the spacious Apartments in King-street, opposite the Supreme Court, for his school; and to draw the attention of such parents and guardians as wish to have their children properly attended to, as he makes it his constant endeavour to improve his boys in every manner possible. He continues, by the disuse of any corporal punishment, and a systematic arrangement of classes and lessons, and the constant employment of the boys, and kind and generous treatment of them, to impart a sound Classical and Scientific Education. Terms—A guinea and a-half, two guineas, and three guineas per quarter, in advance. Evening school from seven to nine.

IMPORTANT to INVALIDS.—Pure Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil" (of the finest quality), imported expressly by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney. In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each.

WOOLLEY'S PECTORAL CANDY, for the instant relief and speedy cure of

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| Coughs | Influenza | Consumption |
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These Tablets are the most convenient and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing and, if neglected, dangerous symptoms. During the last fifteen years they have enjoyed a rapidly increasing sale, so that they now possess a wide celebrity. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief, by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons, they are almost indispensable, and no one, whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold, ought to be without them. They give immediate and permanent relief in cases of cough, and where there is no physical disorganization, will speedily effect a cure.
Prepared only and sold wholesale and for exportation, by the proprietor, WOOLLEY (late of Maidstone), at the central Depot, 22, Bread-street Hill, London; and sold by J. and E. ROW, 64, King-street, Sydney, sole agents for the Australian Colonies.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, acknowledged by thousands to be the best, the safest, and most efficacious medicine ever brought before the public, and now of all patent medicines the most universally approved.
The undersigned have much pleasure in stating, for the GOOD of the AFFLICTED, that they have been appointed sole agents for the Australian colonies for the sale of these inestimable pills, and that henceforth they will be furnished with an ample supply of them from time to time.
Persons desirous of becoming agents throughout the colony will be liberally treated with.
J. and E. ROW, wholesale and retail druggists, Bank Court, King-street.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—ROW'S EMBROCATION, or FARMERS' FRIEND.—The extraordinary demand which is now being daily made for the above preparation, and the numerous testimonials which are constantly received as to its universal excellence, far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and tend more strongly to convince them that, in bringing this embrocation before the notice of the colonists, they have conferred a boon of no ordinary worth.
The numerous enquiries in town and country for this preparation have induced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a spurious article, and, under the name of FARMERS' FRIEND, are endeavouring to deceive the public.
The object of this advertisement being to CAUTION the PUBLIC against such vile impositions, they are particularly requested to ask for ROW'S EMBROCATION, or FARMERS' FRIEND, the genuineness of which can easily be ascertained by seeing that the signatures of both J. and E. Row are on the label.
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2 bales Scotch twilled ditto
1 case boys' white shirts
1 ditto ditto regattas
2 ditto black and coloured moreens
3 ditto men's black silk hats
1 ditto black felt ditto
1 ditto boys' cloth caps
1 ditto boys' black cloth tunics
4 ditto gents' ready-made clothing
2 ditto ditto mole trousers
1 bale blue serge shirts
2 cases white cotton hose
1 ditto men's brown half hose
1 ditto india rubber and cotton braces
2 ditto bonnet ribbons, beautiful goods
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1 ditto muslin flouncing insertion and scallops
1 ditto ladies' brown and drab hats
1 ditto ditto woollen shirts
1 bale drugget
1 case oil cloth
4 cases long cloth
2 bales sheeting
3 cases Rimmel's perfumery
1 ditto fancy soaps
1 ditto linen habit shirts
1 ditto coutille stays
1 ditto nursing ditto
1 ditto diaper and huckabacks
1 ditto children's dresses.
C. KINGSBOROUGH, 230, George-street North.

NOTICE.—To Schools, Dancing Academies, Saloons, &c. For SALE, a Grand Square (very powerful) in good condition. Price £30. Apply 4, Macquarie-place.

LA VILLE DE PARIS will be CLOSED, for the purpose of taking stock, on the 31st. Re-open 1st August.

THE LAST FOUR DAYS previous to Stock-taking at "La Ville de Paris."—Great Bargains in silks, shawls, mantles, French merinos, &c.

RICH CHECKED and Striped Glacé Silks, considerably under Paris cost, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

MAYOR'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied with Costumes for the above. 4, Macquarie-place.

NEW MANTLES.—WALTHAM RUSH has just received a magnificent lot of Silk Mantles in all the new shapes. These goods arrived per Maid of Judah, and are the latest fashion, consisting of black glace silk and moire antique, richly trimmed with bugle, lace, and fringes. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street. The cheapest house in Sydney for good mantles.

UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.—Mrs. MAY, 34, Hunter-street, solicits the attention of ladies from the country to her extensive assortment of goods, of every description for ladies' and children's wear. Night dresses, chemises, drawers, petticoats, flannel and print wrappers, children's dresses and pelisses, baby linen, sewed muslin goods, hosiery, &c., which are being continually replaced by the newest goods direct from London. N.B. Country orders by post promptly executed.

CROCHET SLEEVES, very handsome and very cheap, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

GINGHAMS, in every shade of colour and in all the new patterns. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

CROCHET COLLARS, very handsome, at 1s. 3½d. each. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

IRISH POINT COLLARS, very handsome and very cheap, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

BAL MASQUE TO-NIGHT.—Dresses, Masks, and Dominos, to be had of Mr. THOMPSON, Our Lyceum Hotel, to-day, or any time to-night.

BAL MASQUE TO-NIGHT, at the Lyceum Assembly Rooms. Doors open at 9 o'clock.

TO LADIES.—WALTHUM RUSH respectfully invites the attention of ladies to the first delivery of New Bonnets, open THIS DAY—without exception the most elegant lot of bonnets ever offered for sale in Sydney. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

NEW MILLINERY, BONNETS.—Just arrived, per Maid of Judah, open THIS DAY. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

PLAIN FRENCH DE LAINES in every shade of colour. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

NEW PRINTS.—10 cases Hoyle's new prints, just opened. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

CARPETS.—The best quality manufactured at 3s. 11½d. per yard—in Brussels, tapestry, &c., &c.; these carpets are generally sold at 5s. 6d. per yard—a carpetmaker on the premises. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

CHILDREN'S Caped Pelisses, braided Frocks, Boys' Tunics, and a general assortment of juvenile clothing. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Contest, 15 cases of the best and most fashionable Hats, &c., consisting of ladies' riding hats, gents' black and drab Paris and beaver hats, straw ditto, cloth, oilskin, silk, and lawn caps and covers; leather hat cases, gold lace, military and naval ornaments, peaks, straps, &c., &c. Every description of hat and cap made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at 7, Saturdays excepted.

GOLOSHES! GOLOSHES!!—Just landed in prime condition, a few cases of ladies' and children's goloshes, in small cases. Correspondents requiring any should order them at once, as it is the only parcel in the market. JAMES VICKERY, 286, George-street, Sydney, Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Leather Warehouse. July 23, 1857.

CLOUZEAU'S BRANDIES.—To prevent any fraudulent imitation of this favourite brand, the labels of the bottles will for the future bear the signature of Mr. Clouzeau.

69, HUNTER-STREET.—French Kid Gloves, best quality, always to be had at HOBSON and WHITING'S.

TO MILLINERS.—A small Invoice of Tie Wire, Supporting ditto, Buckram Tips, ditto in Tulle. HOBSON and WHITING.

COUNTRY BUYERS of Boots and Shoes are solicited to call and inspect the goods now on sale at the Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 217, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE.—The Upper part of the House, 7 rooms and kitchen, with large yard. 4, Macquarie-place.

APARTMENTS.—A Drawing-room, or a Front Parlour, with bedroom, water, and use of kitchen. 54, Prince-street.

A ROAD-SIDE PUBLIC-HOUSE.—To LET, an Old-established Licensed House, within nine miles of Sydney. The license, fixtures, and furniture will be disposed of at a very low figure, in consequence of the death of the former proprietor. Address C.D., care of Mr. Williams, Sydney Arms, Castlereagh-street.

A FRONT PARLOUR and Bedroom to LET, with Board; also, a Double-bedded Room; at Mrs. STAPLE'S, 174, Elizabeth-street South. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENC